# The Chicago Tribune.

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# WASHINGTON.

## The Funding Bill Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

## Passage of the Texas Admission Bill in the House.

## The Port of Entry Bill Killed in the Senate.

## Adverse Report on the San Domingo Treaty.

## Correspondence Relative to the Missing Indian Bureau Records.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, March 15.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence has just passed between the Chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, concerning the mutilation of departmental history of certain matters called for by a resolution of the Senate, and ordered to be printed by that body. The directions to print were subsequently recalled by the Senate, but after this the first order was again renewed:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1870.

*Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor transmit herewith Senate executive document No. 40, being your letter communicating, in compliance with resolutions of the Senate of Dec. 13, 1869, papers in relation to the sale of certain lands of the Shawnees, and known as the Black Bob lands, and also purporting to contain the accompanying papers in said case. This matter is now before the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives, and, in order to fully understand the subject, a resolution was recently passed by the House requesting the Senate to send to the House, for reference to the Committee on Indian Affairs, all papers relating to the subject. On receipt of this request from the House, it was stated by the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate that the papers had been sent to the printer and hence could not be furnished until printed, and a resolution was temporarily laid on the table. An examination of these papers, as printed in the aforesaid Senate executive documents, and a comparison with the originals on file in your department, will, I am confident, prove that this document is a partial and garbled publication, and that the great body of the papers in the case are omitted altogether. As I am informed by those familiar with precedents in both houses of Congress in cases of this kind, and as it must be evident to all that this suppression of an important portion of a record is most extraordinary and improper, I submit the whole subject to you for such action as you may see fit to take. I ought to add that I was recently informed that Hon. E. [illegible]

strongly endorsing Commissioner Wells' report, signed by persons representing thirty-three corporations and twelve individuals, comprising nearly all the great woolen manufacturers, representing a capital actually engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods of over $15,000,000, and owning upwards of 5,000 sets of woolen machinery. They pray that the existing tariff may be modified in such a manner that fine wool may come into the country at as low a duty as carpet wool.

## FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

SENATE.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

The resolution giving a year's salary as Justice of the Supreme Court, to the widow of Edwin M. Stanton, passed.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial for an appropriation to the Wilberforce University, near Xenia, Ohio.

THE PORT OF ENTRY BILL KILLED.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the bill authorizing the transportation of imported merchandise from the port of first arrival within the United States to Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, without examination, inspection, and appraisement. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

ARMS FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. ABBOTT introduced a bill for the distribution of arms to the Southern States in the same manner as if the act of April 23, 1808, had not been modified. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill extending the provisions of the act of March 3, 1863, to certain other judicial proceedings.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to incorporate and charter the Cincinnati & Chattanooga Railroad Company to connect a railroad between those points.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a memorial from the Society of Friends praying for an appropriation to aid the civilization of the Indians of the Northern Superintendency of Nebraska. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported back various propositions referred to that committee in regard to the increase of the currency, which, at his request, were tabled.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to enable the Secretary of War to revise the general regulations for the government of the army.

Mr. RICE offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report the effect of the Fifteenth Amendment upon the Indian tribes of the country; whether, by the provisions thereof, Indians are not citizens of the United States, and whether thereby the treaties between the United States and Indian tribes are not annulled.

Mr. THURMAN remarked that as there had not been any official notice of the ratification of the amendment, the resolution was premature. One objection being sufficient, the resolution was laid over.

Mr. KELLOGG offered a resolution directing the Post Office Committee to report upon the expediency of establishing a daily mail service on the Mississippi River, between New Orleans and Cairo. Adopted.

THE INDIAN COMMITTEE.

The concurrent resolution for the appointment of a Special Joint Committee on Indian Affairs, was taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend so that the committee would have but one subject to consider, to-wit, the general policy of the government with reference to Indian treaties.

Mr. DRAKE said, though at first hostile to the resolution, he would be disposed to favor it if the amendment, as proposed, was adopted, believing that, if restricted to the mere question of policy, no harm would come from the organization of the committee; but he believed no good would follow if the committee went behind that. He had already received an intimation that this proposition for a joint committee was looked upon as a scheme to work into the hands of what is known as the Indian ring. He would not charge the Senator from Iowa (Harlan) with any such purpose, but he believed it would be the practical effect of the project.

Mr. HARLAN said he would accept the amendment, believing the powers of the committee might subsequently be enlarged.

Mr. HOWARD preferred to leave the subject of our Indian relations where the constitution placed it—with the Executive. He thought the President's policy would result in utter defeat and disappointment, but he was willing to give it a trial. He thought the appointment of a joint committee would result in "confusion worse confounded."

Mr. WILSON expressed faith in the humane and Christian policy which the President had sought to inaugurate.

Mr. DRAKE moved to table the whole subject.

Mr. HARLAN hoped the vote would be considered a test of the sense of the Senate upon the resolution. The vote resulted in a tie, but was determined against the motion by the Vice President.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The morning hour expired, the subject was laid aside, and the Georgia bill came up.

Messrs STEWART and EDMUNDS addressed the Senate upon the status of affairs in Georgia.

Mr. Bingham's amendment, limiting the terms of the present Legislature and Governor, was opposed and favored.

Mr. DRAKE offered an amendment providing that whenever any Legislatures of the late rebel States, or Governors thereof, represent to the President that organizations exist therein for the perpetration of acts of violence against persons and property, or to obstruct the laws of the Federal or State Government, and it is unable to suppress such violence or destruction, it shall be the duty of the President to furnish United States troops for the subjugation and disposition of such organizations. Upon the arrival of such troops in the districts in which these organizations exist, martial law shall be declared, a levy made upon the inhabitants to pay the expenses of transportation of such troops, and they shall be subsisted upon the inhabitants.

At 4 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE FUNDING BILL.

After the presentation of a number of unimportant petitions, the Funding bill was called up by Mr. SCHENCK, who moved its reference to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to refer it to the Committee on Banking and Currency, as it proposed to revolutionize the whole National Banking system, and did not propose to increase the public debt or borrow money to carry on the government.

Mr. NIBLACK asked if there was any reasonable prospect of an increase of the volume of currency by the present Congress?

Mr. GARFIELD did not feel authorized to make any statement as to what the Committee on Banking and Currency proposed to report, but would say that for two weeks the Committee had had under consideration the special point how best to meet the very general demand, especially the West and Southwest, for enlarged banking facilities, and the committee hoped to be able to report very soon, but considered the question of a loan at a lower rate of interest [illegible] to, and necessarily connected with the banking proposition to [illegible] the banking facilities; the two should necessarily go together; and the committee would be utterly unable to report a bill that did not include, also, the issue of bonds at a lower rate of interest, on which to base the entire banking facilities of the country.

Mr. NIBLACK inquired whether any increase of the currency would take the form of National Bank bills or legal-tender notes.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that the resolution of the House did not state which form the increase should take, and therefore the committee would leave the matter to the decision of the House, making no recommendation on that point.

Mr. SCHENCK said the bill was one that related in its whole object and matter to the national credit, and as such should go to the Committee of Ways and Means. He added, without claiming that it gave him the only jurisdiction over the subject, that a part of this very bill relating to the public credit had been written by himself (Schenck) in conference with the Secretary of the Treasury within the first week of the session, but he certainly should not have troubled himself with any of the matters connected with the Funding bill if he had not expected the subject would, in the course of business, come before the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. JUDD, a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, argued in favor of referring the bill to that committee. The entire basis of the banking interests of the entire country was affected by the bill, while it did not provide for creating revenue or for creating a new debt.

After further discussion by Messrs. WOOD, RANDALL, and others, a vote was taken, and the House, by 65 to 79, refused to refer the bill to the Banking Committee, and then sent it to the Ways and Means Committee.

PENSIONS.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Mo., then addressed the House in an hour's speech, on the subject of the various bills proposing a change in the present mode of paying pensions, arguing against the plan of having them paid by Postmasters, or by Internal Revenue Collectors.

The subject was then postponed for two weeks, on motion of Mr. DAWES—yeas, [illegible]; nays, 62.

TEXAS ADMISSION BILL.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to admit Texas to representation in Congress, stating that it was identical with the Virginia and Mississippi bills, with the exception of an additional proviso that its passage shall not affect the conditions under which Texas was originally admitted into the Union.

Mr. WOOD, a member of the Reconstruction Committee, offered the additional proviso that Texas shall be admitted with all the rights of all other States of the Union without qualification except as stated in the [illegible] or fundamental [illegible] bill.

Mr. [illegible] said there was no objection to the [illegible] except that it was useless. The amendment was rejected by a party vote, as was a substitute offered by Mr. Beck, simply admitting Texas to representation, and the bill passed.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. SCOFIELD in the chair, on the Deficiency bill.

On motion of Mr. DAWES the item of $15,000 was inserted for a Court House and Post Office at DesMoines, Iowa.

On motion of Mr. ATWOOD the item for the Court House at Madison, Wis., was increased from $20,000 to $30,000.

Mr. COBURN moved to add to the item of $400,000 for the New York Post Office a proviso that no part of the money be expended until the plan and cost is fixed by law.

After considerable discussion the committee, without action on the amendment, took a recess until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The discussion on the New York Post Office was continued at length. Finally, Mr. COBURN'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE also offered a proviso that the work should not be carried on so as to prevent the plan being remodelled and changed without additional expense. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, $20,000 was appropriated for [illegible] grounds.

Mr. HAIGHT inquired of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations how much reconstruction had cost to the present time.

Mr. DAWES [illegible] about $2,250,000.

Mr. HAIGHT inquired whether the money had not been expended rather to make men loyal to the party than to the country.

Mr. DAWES denied that, and said the only desire was to make the men in the South obey the laws.

Mr. ELDRIDGE declaimed against the word loyal as a word he despised and hated. It always reminded him of the definition given it by a contractor during the war. When pressed to explain what he meant by saying he felt loyal, he said he felt as if he wanted to steal something, or somebody. For himself, he was patriotic, not loyal. The word did not belong to this country. It only belonged to Massachusetts.

Mr. DAWES moved to insert an appropriation of $20,000 to enable the Sisterhood of the Ladies of Mercy of Charleston, S. C., to rebuild their Orphan Asylum, destroyed during the war, in acknowledgment of the services of the Union prisoners in the hospitals at Charleston.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, made a point of order, that there was no law authorizing the appropriation.

The CHAIR sustained the point.

Mr. DAWES appealed from the decision, but it was sustained—80 to 58.

Mr. STILES moved to strike out the item of $25,000 for repairing and refurnishing the President's house. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, an item of $47,798 was inserted for expenses of the following committees: Election, $36,416; Ways and Means, $5,772; Foreign Affairs, $6,870; Judiciary, $3,554; decline of American commerce, $2,000; ninth census, $3,144.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE moved, as an additional section, that no money shall be expended on buildings to cost more than $2,500,000. Rejected as not in order.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House without final action.

Adjourned.

## MISSISSIPPI.

### Reward Offered for the Capture of Yerger—Obituary.

JACKSON, March 15.—Governor Alcorn offers a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of Yerger.

Hamilton Taylor, member of the Legislature from Hamilton County, died last night.

### Fires.

LOUDONVILLE, Ohio, March 15.—A fire broke out this forenoon, about 11 o'clock, in the Empire Hotel, of this place, totally demolishing the building and most of the furniture. Loss, $7,000. Insured in the Richland Mutual.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—An agricultural implement store, carpenter shop, livery stable, and saloon in Waverly, Mo., were burned on the night of the 5th. Loss about $20,000; insurance small.

# SPRINGFIELD.

## Proceedings in the Convention Yesterday.

## The Printing Question Finally Disposed of.

## The Judicial Divisions.

## Section Relative to Divorces.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, March 15.

THE PRINTING QUESTION.

Nearly the entire morning session of the convention to-day was taken up in discussing the vexed printing question. Mr. Cameron explained at some length the difficulties which the committee have had to encounter. The first difficulty was that the amount of matter which had been supplied by the members was double what was anticipated by any member of the committee. Another was that the printing offices here were compelled to accept the very poorest class of printers, by reason that Springfield was not Washington, Philadelphia, or Chicago, and it was a place where good printers would not sojourn, by reason of the temporary character of the work. Another the miserable, mutilated, and incomprehensible manner in which the copy was frequently supplied by the members to the printers. He asked that hereafter the *Daily Register* debates would be dispensed with, and that they only be printed in what is called the *Globe* form. If this plan is adopted the members will have ample time to prepare, as would also the reporters, and the services of one-half the latter could be dispensed with. The expense per 1,000 ems for getting up the *Daily Register* reports is 75 cents. The work in *Globe* form can be done for sixty cents per thousand. After a long discussion, the whole question was submitted to the Printing Committee, with instructions to act in accordance with their own judgment.

JUDICIARY REPORT.

The entire afternoon was given to action on Sections 4 and 5 of the Judiciary report, which had been laid over until the special committee to arrange the Judicial Districts of the State should report. That report having been presented, the two sections were taken up. Section 4 was adopted, with a slight amendment. As a substitute for Section 5, the report of the committee apportioning the State in seven Judicial Districts was offered by Mr. Hay, and, after discussion, adopted by a nearly unanimous vote, so that if the new constitution shall be adopted by the people, the State will be divided into seven Supreme Court districts, with one Judge elected in each district. The report of the special committee was so amended as to transfer Clinton County from the Second to the First District. [illegible] Judge Breese lives in Clinton County, and this arrangement crushes out the hopes of the Cairo Democracy, who anticipated that Judge Breese would be thrown into the Second District, and that their Judge (Mulkey) would be placed on the Supreme Bench. It also makes a place on the bench for Mr. Schofield, of Clark, of whom I have heretofore spoken. The only other changes in the arrangements of the districts was the transfer of Christian County from the Third to the Second District, at the request of Judge Rice, and the transfer of Tazewell from the Fourth to the Third, at the request of Mr. Merriam. The term of office was fixed in the report at twelve years, but it was cut down to nine. The committee will complete the report to-morrow morning, and the time of the convention thence to the time fixed for the recess will be pretty much wasted.

WEATHER.

The weather to-day has been exceedingly cold equal to any previous day this winter.

## THE CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, March 15.

THE PRINTING QUESTION.

Mr. CAMERON, of Cook, for the Printing Committee, reported upon the resolutions with regard to the publication of the debates in *Globe* form, offered yesterday. The truth was that the amount of matter produced by the convention was unparalleled. No one had dreamed there would be so much. Besides that, the copy had often been so altered by members that the original was not recognized. Upon consultation, the committee had concluded to report in favor of dispensing with the daily publication of the debates, and to continue the publication in *Globe* form.

DIVORCES.

Mr. BROWNING, of Adams, offered the following additional section to the Miscellaneous article: "No divorce dissolving the marriage contract shall be granted except for adultery, or for causes which render the marriage void *ab initio*; and in no case shall it be lawful for the party on account of whose adultery a divorce shall be decreed, to marry again during the lifetime of the husband or wife [illegible] shall have been rendered."

THE DEBATES.

Mr. TRUESDALE, of Rock Island, opposed the resolution providing for dispensing with the daily publication of the debates.

Mr. ANTHONY was in favor of postponement until after the recess. He thought the printing and reporting was as good as could be found in the United States. It was remarkably correct. Those who were in the convention of 1862 would remember that the reports were useless, and one member, in his rage, tore up one paper before the convention, and trampled it under foot. No one who had not some experience knew half the difficulties. He would give a thousand dollars himself to-day for a printed copy of the debates of the convention of 1818. The publication of debates like these was invaluable to future generations, if not to us. They were a means of general education. He hoped the convention would consider the subject in an enlightened manner.

Mr. MEDILL said the question was, "Should the *Globe* be printed during the recess?" The first volume was useless. Should it be reprinted, and should the second volume be gotten out?

Mr. KING, of Jersey, was in favor of leaving the whole matter in the hands of the Printing Committee, who understood the subject well, and were practical printers.

Mr. Anthony's motion to postpone was lost.

Mr. GOODHUE, of Will, had entire confidence in the committee, and agreed with the gentleman from Jersey. The people wanted reports of these proceedings.

Mr. HAY, of Sangamon, offered a resolution that the Printing Committee have full power to act in the matter.

Mr. CHURCH favored the latter resolution.

Resolutions of Messrs. Turner and Cameron were laid on the table.

Mr. Hay's resolution was passed.

THE DIVORCE LAWS.

Mr. BROWNING spoke in favor of the additional section proposed by him. Within the last twelve years there had been a great demoralization of society and increase of crime. This had been caused in great part by the facility of obtaining divorces. The ease with which the marriage tie can be dissolved is the most fruitful source of crime at the present day. There was great need of a restoration of the old-time regard for the sanctity of the marriage relation. He wished this proposition to go before the people for consideration during the recess.

Mr. RICE, of Montgomery, expressed his approval of the resolution.

Mr. HAINES, of Lake, concurred, but offered the following substitute:

"Divorces shall never be granted for any cause whatever."

Mr. BROWNING'S section was ordered to be printed.

THE JUDICIAL DIVISIONS.

Mr. MEDILL, for the Select Committee on the Judicial Grand Divisions, reported as follows:

In order to equalize the three present Grand Divisions, the counties of Livingston, Iroquois, and Tazewell are detached from the Third, and attached to the Second; also to detach a whole tier of counties from the Second, and attach them to the First Division. Under this plan the First Division consists of the counties of Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Hardin, Pope, Johnson, Union, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, White, Hamilton, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Washington, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, Madison, Bond, Clinton, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Jersey, Calhoun, Effingham, Fayette, Montgomery, Macoupin, Clark, Cumberland, Shelby, and Greene. Population, 609,723.

The Second Division is to be composed of the counties of Adams, Brown, Cass, Champaign, Christian, Coles, DeWitt, Douglas, Edgar, Ford, Fulton, Hancock, Logan, Macon, Mason, McDonough, McLean, Menard, Morgan, Moultrie, Piatt, Pike, Sangamon, Schuyler, Scott, Vermillion, Iroquois, Livingston, and Tazewell. Population, 616,783.

The Third Division to consist of the counties of Cook, Will, Kankakee, DuPage, Grundy, Whiteside, Lee, Carroll, Ogle, DeKalb, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Knox, Warren, Mercer, Henderson, Rock Island, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, LaSalle and Woodford, with a population [illegible].

On the basis of seven divisions the report was as follows: The First and Second Divisions, as above, were divided into two and the Third into three divisions.

*First District*—Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Hardin, Pope, Johnson, Union, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, White, Hamilton, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Washington, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, and Wabash. Population, 300,107.

*Second District*—Madison, Bond, Clinton, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Montgomery, Macoupin, Clark, Cumberland, Shelby, Edgar, Green, Jersey, and Calhoun. Population, 309,699.

*Third District*—Sangamon, Christian, Macon, Logan, DeWitt, Piatt, Douglas, Champaign, Vermilion, McLean, Woodford, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois, Coles, Edgar, Moultrie. Population, 316,175.

*Fourth District*—Fulton, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler, Brown, Adams, Pike, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Cole, Scott, and Tazewell. Population, 300,808.

*Fifth District*—Knox, Warren, Henderson, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, LaSalle, Grundy, and Woodford. Population, 305,003.

*Sixth District*—Whiteside, Lee, Carroll, Ogle, DeKalb, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, and Rock Island. Population, 300,388.

*Seventh District*—Lake, Cook, Will, Kankakee, and DuPage. Population, 306,910.

The report was accepted, and is to be considered with the Judiciary report.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE PRINTING QUESTION.

Mr. HAINES, of Lake, offered a resolution to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed at the morning session, giving control of the printing question to the Committee on Printing and Binding. [illegible]

The convention resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the fourth and fifth sections of the Judiciary report, which had been passed over until the special committee to arrange for new judicial districts made their report. The fourth section, after brief discussion, was adopted, as follows:

SECTION 4. Terms of the Supreme Court shall continue to be held on the present Grand Divisions, and at the places provided for holding the same therein, until otherwise provided by law, and in addition thereto, one or more terms of said court should be held for the Northern Division in the city of Chicago each year, at such times as said court may appoint, whenever the [illegible] county of Cook shall [illegible] appropriate rooms therefor, and the use of library without expense to the State. The Judicial Divisions may be altered, increased or diminished in number, and the times and places of holding said court may be changed.

Section 5 was then taken up and Mr. HAY offered a substitute, as follows:

SECTION 5. The present Grand Division, shall be preserved, and shall be denominated Southern, Central, and Northern. The State, until otherwise provided by law, shall be divided into seven districts, for the election of Judges, as follows:

*First District*—Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Hardin, Pope, Johnson, Union, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, White, Hamilton, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Washington, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, and Clinton. Population, 313,9[illegible].

*Second District*—Madison, Bond, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Montgomery, Macoupin, Clark, Cumberland, Shelby, Greene, Jersey, Calhoun, and Christian. Population, 311,044.

*Third District*—Sangamon, Macon, Logan, Dewitt, Piatt, Douglas, Champaign, Vermillion, McLean, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois, Coles, Edgar, Moultrie, and Tazewell. Population, 334,136.

*Fourth District*—Pike, Scott, Morgan, Cass, Menard, Mason, Fulton, McDonough, Schuyler, Brown, Adams, and Hancock. Population, 375,505.

*Fifth District*—Knox, Warren, Mercer, Henderson, Henry, Starr, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, LaSalle, Grundy, and Woodford. Population, 305,000.

*Sixth District*—Whiteside, Lee, Carroll, Ogle, DeKalb, Kane, Kendall, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, and Rock Island. Population, 304,900.

[illegible]

brought within the influence of the people by frequent elections, and the opposite party insisting that the terms of the Judges should be so extended as to place them beyond the influence of political parties and secure their independence.

Mr. KING moved, as an amendment, to strike out "twelve" and insert "nine," and this was finally agreed to, so that the terms of the Supreme Judges are fixed at nine years. The section, as given above, was then adopted.

Mr. BROWNING offered a resolution that, until otherwise ordered by law, each Judge receive a salary of $5,000 per annum.

A motion was made to strike out $5,000 and insert $4,000; another to insert $3,000; another to leave the sum blank; but before the question was taken the committee rose, reported, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow morning.

# NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NEW YORK, March 15.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Indications are that serious trouble will arise among the Methodists owing to the report on recent investigations of affairs of their Book Concern. The New York Conference will be asked to follow the example of the Baltimore Conference and refuse to make further contributions to the publishing business. Many members of the Methodist Church express dissatisfaction with the report and demand that affairs be investigated by a committee of practical business men, and not by ministers. A meeting of prominent laymen will be held soon to prepare a memorial to the conference.

PERSONAL AFFAIR.

Wm. M. Leland, proprietor of the St. Julian Hotel, had a little unpleasantness to-day with George Wilkes, editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, owing to uncomplimentary paragraphs published by the latter. Leland met Wilkes on Broadway and struck him several times with his cane, which was twice broken in the encounter. Wilkes was not seriously injured. A duel with deadly weapons is talked of by the friends of both parties.

WALL STREET.

The money market was more active to-day than yesterday, though without special demand. Call loans ranged from 5 to 6 per cent. The gold market was again active on Washington telegrams, but with less excitement than yesterday. Stocks were heavy, with the principal dealings in Northwestern, St. Paul, Lake Shore, and Pacific Mail. Northwestern shares have been depressed by a report that the earnings for three weeks will show a decrease of over $50,000.

FISK AND VANDERBILT.

It is understood, to-night, that an attempt to compromise the suit between Vanderbilt and Fisk will be made to-morrow, and, if successful, the case will be withdrawn from court immediately.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY VS. VANDERBILT.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The suit begun by the Erie Railway against Cornelius Vanderbilt to recover $5,000,000 alleged to have been obtained by fraud and collusion, was before Judge Barnard, of the Superior Court, to-day. Jay Gould testified that two checks of $429,000 and $540,000 were passed to Vanderbilt with the understanding that suits against the company, with which Vanderbilt subsequently claimed to have no connection, should be discontinued.

LIBEL SUIT.

The editors of the *Sunday Courier* have been sued by Henry Bergh for libel.

ICE IN THE ATLANTIC.

On account of the [illegible] in the Atlantic steamers have been instructed to keep the southern course.

NEW DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

A new Democratic Club, similar to the Manhattan, has been organized in Brooklyn.

JACKSON'S BIRTHDAY.

Flags on all the corporation buildings were displayed to-day, in honor of the birthday of Andrew Jackson.

DIED.

John Radway, a prominent physician, died yesterday.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

In the New York Methodist preachers' meeting yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Andrews presented resolutions endorsing the report of the majority of the Book Committee in their recent investigation. These resolutions called forth considerable discussion, in which Rev. Drs. Ridgeway, Foster, Curry, Tiffany, and Crawford, and Messrs. Hermance, Taylor, King, and others, participated. The general expression was that the allegation of fraud had not been and could not be sustained, and that a verdict of ten against three was sufficient in itself to demand approval. The publication of the minority report, and of Dr. Slicer's paper in the Baltimore *American* were deprecated and declared to have been illegitimately acquired and made known. The committee had directed that the minority report be sent to the General Conference, together with that of the majority. The action of the Baltimore Conference in censuring the majority, and withholding the Sunday School Union fund, was also commented upon as unjust and harsh, there being no proof either before the conference or before the community to sustain the allegations of fraud, and after careful investigation the Book Committee had failed to find proof. This action is final, and can only be revised by the General Conference. Hermance moved to lay the resolutions on the table, which was lost, and they were adopted by a large majority.

IMPOSING MASONIC FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Robert D. Holmes, Esq., Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, of F. and A. M., promises to be a very imposing affair. On Wednesday, the day of the funeral, the officers of the M. W. Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masons of the State of New York will assemble at the late residence of Mr. Holmes and accompany the remains to Grace Church, where the religious service will take place, and where the officers and members of the several lodges in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge will assemble and escort the remains to the place of interment.

THE SWINDLING COUNT.

Yesterday the valorous Count Otto Von Bulow, so-called, was arraigned for trial in Elizabeth, N. J., on a charge of swindling, preferred against him by his brother-in-law, the remainder of his alleged creditors having withdrawn their suits against him. The court room was densely packed, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The Count was absent, in consequence of illness. Important witnesses also being absent, the court postponed the trial.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

In accordance with the instructions of the State Temperance Committee and a recommendation of the State Temperance Society, at its last meeting, in Amsterdam, a Temperance Convention, to consist of two delegates for each Assembly District in this State, will be held in Tweddle Hall, Albany, to-morrow, to take action to secure a thorough organization of the temperance voters of the State.

GEORGE WILKES COWHIDED.

George Wilkes was cowhided this afternoon, on Broadway, by Major William W. Leland, formerly of the St. Julian Hotel. A large crowd witnessed the assault. Wilkes was much cut. Leland was taken into custody, but Wilkes declined to prosecute.

# GEORGIA.

## Opposition Southern to Northern Railroad Employes.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A despatch received here from Vice President Covant, of the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, Georgia, says the recent disturbances on the road were not caused by the non-payment of the wages, which were paid in full to February 15, and were ready for payment again to-day, this being the regular monthly pay day, but because the demand of some employes for the displacement of Colonel Hurlbut, General Superintendent, and a superior man, was not acceded to. They were paid and discharged at Brunswick, whereupon they seized some trains and threatened the lives of Judge Avery, Colonel Hurlbut, and others. Covant says the authorities sided with the men, with the evident expectation of driving away the Northern employes. General Terry, upon investigation of the facts, to-day, sent more troops to Brunswick.

SAVANNAH, March 15.—The following is one of many similar letters and despatches sent North to-day:

SAVANNAH, March 15.

*Hon. Charles O'Neill, Member of Congress of Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: As Philadelphians and ex-Union officers doing business in Savannah, we wish to state that the despatch sent from this city by W. L. Avery and telegraphed to the newspapers regarding the treatment of Northern men in this State, is untrue in every particular. We have recently travelled throughout the State, and never experienced such treatment as alleged by Avery, nor did we hear of any insults being offered to Northern men.

(Signed) THOS. J. MALONE, JR.,
H. [illegible],
[illegible], Malone & Co.

# TENNESSEE.

## Southern Immigration—The Bible Excluded from Memphis Schools.

MEMPHIS, March 15.—Since last October 53,000 emigrants, black and white, have passed through here, of which 15,000 were foreigners, principally from the neighborhood of Chicago, hunting homes in the cotton States. The blacks were principally from Virginia.

The Board of School Visitors yesterday adopted the suggestion of Superintendent Leath, prohibiting all religious exercises in the public schools. This also excludes the Bible.

# CALIFORNIA.

## Rush for the Southern Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The rush to the San Diego gold lands is unabated. Stages are daily crowded. The steamer yesterday carried about 400 gold seekers. Another steamer leaves to-morrow for the same destination. There is a report that the Chinamen have been driven away from the mines and several of them killed at San Diego. Other places in the southern portion of the State are being rapidly depopulated.

# FOREIGN.

## Further Legislative Reforms Demanded by the French Liberals.

## The Œcumenical Council.

## Austria Sustains the Demand of France for Representation.

## Fears of Serious Disturbances in Ireland.

## General Prim Assailed by a Mob in Madrid.

### Great Britain.

IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 15.—In the House of Lords to-day, Earl Granville explained that the disturbances in Galway, Mayo County, Ireland, demanded the presence of troops, and since their arrival quiet has been restored. Adjourned.

In the Commons, Sir John Pakington said it was reported that the steamship City of Boston left America loaded twenty inches deeper than the underwriters allowed. He gave notice that he should ask the government to inform the House if there was any truth in the report.

It was agreed that the Budget should be introduced on the 11th prox.

Mr. Torrence introduced a resolution in favor of colonial self-government, and of enabling colonies, like foreign States, to guard their own interests.

The debate on the Education bill was resumed.

Mr. Winterbotham expressed dissatisfaction with the measure, considering it in advance of public needs and wishes.

Lord Robert Montague denied the necessity of the excluding of religious teaching from schools.

Mr. Torrence said statistics showed that most of the parishes in England expended large sums for drink, and not for education. The absence of the conscience clause made the title national schools absurd. The bill was, in respect to the education of the pauper children, somewhat faulty. Beer and food deprecated opposition at this stage. If it was continued, the measure would go over to the next session.

Mr. Palmer thought the settlement now proposed should be final, but such results would be impossible if the views of the Church on the education of the people were disregarded. Public sentiment was certainly opposed to purely secular education.

Mr. Herbert said the failure of the existing system was owing to insufficiency. The new measure was valuable because of its provision for compulsory attendance at school. In other respects it was defective. He especially objected to its sectarian character. Without taking action on the bill adjourned.

TAX ON KNOWLEDGE.

LONDON, March 15.—The journals of England almost unanimously denounce the present postal rate on newspapers, characterizing it as an unjustifiable tax on knowledge. They demand, as the times are so easy, that this tax be reduced or totally repealed.

SECTARIANISM VS. RELIGION.

The *Times* expresses its confidence in the belief that the House of Commons will explode sectarianism but not religion from the schools.

FAILURE.

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—Robert Varley, a leading "bear" in stocks, has stopped payment. Liabilities heavy.

THE IRISH TROUBLES.

LONDON, March 15.—Owing to the threatening aspect of affairs in Ireland arrangements are being made for strengthening the garrisons throughout the island. The *Times*, discussing the new repressive measures proposed by the government in relation to Ireland, fears they will prove but little more than a monument of good intentions, and even if enforced that they will not secure the desired object. It calls for harsher measures to check at once the outlawry which threatens life and property.

DUBLIN, March 15.—Disorder prevails in the County of Tuam. Incendiarism is one of its features. Large bodies of troops have been sent to the locality from Galway and Athlone.

### France.

RETURN OF CANADIAN PAPAL SOLDIERS.

PARIS, March 15.—Two hundred Canadians, who have served for two years in the Papal service, passed through this city to-day, on their way home. They have a number of flags and medals, presented by His Holiness, in consideration of faithful services.

IMPORTANT CAUCUS OF DEPUTIES.

The *Gaulois*, an independent organ, states that a well-attended caucus of the members of the party of the Left, in the Corps Legislatif, was held that questions relative to the budget shall hereafter be controlled by that body. The caucus also adopted a resolution affirming its opposition to the system of the Executive creation of credits, granting money, making war, and proclaiming neutrality, without the authority of the Corps Legislatif.

DENIALS, RUMORS, AND CONJECTURES.

PARIS, March 15.—Semi-official journals contradict the report that differences have arisen between Ollivier and Daru. The same papers deny that the Ministers have requested the Emperor to dismiss M. Pietri, Prefect of Police, because he has failed so far to prove the existence of a conspiracy against the Emperor and the State, or that the Ministers proposed an amnesty lest that Pietri might thereby escape the responsibility of proving the charges made by the police. Nearly all the journals consider the reported conspiracy a fabrication. Private advices go to show that the examination has lasted so long because it is impossible to make out an important case.

The Paris organ of the Court of the Tuileries demands that the Senate resist the Ministerial projects likely to despoil that body of its privileges.

It is reported that in no case will the French Government withdraw its troops from Rome.

The Senate has rejected a petition asking for a modification in the law of Universal Suffrage.

A committee of the Corps Legislatif, charged with the examination of the tax on newspapers, advise its abolition.

### Japan.

ANOTHER MARINE DISASTER.

LONDON, March 15.—A telegram from Hong-Kong chronicles another collision with the steamers of the Peninsular line, one of which, on a Sunday recently, ran down and sunk the German ship Carry and Jane, off the coast of Japan. No particulars.

### Spain.

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION MOB.

MADRID, March 15.—Yesterday General Prim was assailed by an anti-conscription mob in this city, but escaped unhurt.

### Africa.

LONDON, March 15.—Letters received from Zanzibar, on the east coast of Africa, mention that the prevalence of cholera deters the movements of the expedition which recently set out to ascertain the whereabouts of Dr. Livingstone.

### Italy.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

PARIS, March 15.—Forty members have signed a demand to the President of the Œcumenical Council that the order of deliberation be changed, and that the scheme relating to infallibility be immediately discussed.

Events in Rome are daily becoming graver. It is reported that the Marquis of Bonneville, French Ambassador, left to-day for Paris, and that the Ambassador of Austria at Rome has received from his government directions to sustain the demands of Count Daru for the admission of French representatives to the council.

### Prussia.

POLITICAL OFFENCES DEFINED.

BERLIN, March 15.—The Reichstag has enacted that political offences are punishable only when a criminal purpose is demonstrated.

### Austria.

THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL CABLE CONGRESS.

VIENNA, March 15.—Austria offers to assist as an independent power at the International Congress, suggested by President Grant, for the protection of telegraph cables, but declines to preside over its deliberations.

### South America.

THE WANDERINGS OF THE DEPOSED LOPEZ.

LISBON, March 15.—The steamship from Rio Janeiro brings later news from the allied arms. Lopez had retreated northward, to a point near Miranda, in the Matto Grosso and province of Brazil. He was accompanied by a few followers, who were making every effort to cross the frontier into Bolivia. Prince D'Eu, the allied commander, had made a judicious disposition of his troops and entertained strong hopes of capturing Lopez and his band before they could escape into Brazilian territory. The war is practically over. The First Division of the Army of Brazil had returned to Rio Janeiro, and were received by the citizens with the greatest enthusiasm.

### West Indies.

GENERAL JAMES WATSON WEBB'S ACCOUNT OF AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

NEW YORK, March 15.—General James Watson Webb writes a long letter to the *Tribune* from Havana, March 8, favoring the accordance of belligerent rights of the Cubans, and saying if President Grant and Secretary Fish had been permitted to know the whole truth, they would have been [illegible] ceded six months ago. He says the Cubans have 15,000 to 20,000 well-armed troops and as many more carrying pikes, scythes, &c., and that on the authority of a Spanish volunteer officer, if 100,000 arms could be landed, they would find Cubans to carry them, and Havana would fall in a fortnight. The officer claimed that the gunboats built in the United States had so guarded the island that it was impossible to land arms and ammunition. General Webb says the cruelties perpetrated upon Cubans actually exceed belief, and the cold-blooded murders and indiscriminate butcheries perpetrated by both the Spanish soldiers and Spanish volunteers upon defenceless women and children, make one's blood boil with indignation.

### The Snow Storm at Milwaukee.

*From the Milwaukee Sentinel, March 14.*

The snow storm which set in on Friday noon gradually grew more boisterous, and with unabated fury throughout Saturday, continuing until an early hour yesterday morning, when it was followed by a bright, sunshiny day.

During Sunday Superintendent Hodgett, of the Street Railway Company, managed to keep the cars of the several routes running until evening, when he was obliged to succumb to the Storm King. A snow-plow was engaged all day yesterday in clearing the track of the main line.

The trains of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway arrived several hours behind time, and no trains were sent out because of the snow drifts reported by the incoming trains.

The propeller Manistee arrived at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, and got fast in the slush between the piers of the harbor. She did not reach her dock until a late hour in the evening. The ice and slush had wedged around her so closely while she lay in the harbor that the passengers walked ashore upon it in perfect safety.

The beacon-light at the outer end of the harbor went out on Friday night and could not be relighted. Lightkeeper Blum's dwelling, on the bulkhead, was so badly shaken as to crack the walls in several places.

During Saturday night the storm reached its climax, the rattling shutters and slamming gates keeping time with the wild refrain of the piping gale. Many were the narrow escapes from injury through flying signs and shutters wrenched from their fastenings. At 10 o'clock a gentleman was knocked down by a flying sign on Spring street, but very fortunately escaped without serious injury. In the Second Ward a large cover of a hatch-way to a roof was blown over the surrounding buildings a distance of a block, and at the end of its flight went crashing through the skylight of a room formerly occupied as a photograph gallery.

As an instance of the condition of the streets, it is related that the horses attached to a hack were so exhausted that they were unable to extricate the vehicle from a drift in front of the Young Men's Association Building, on Wisconsin street, and the driver was compelled to unhitch and take them to the stable.

By telegraphic despatches received from Superintendent Cosgrave from the various stations along the line of the St. Paul Railway we learn that the tracks are clear, and that the trains will resume their trips this morning. The West Wisconsin Railway, which had been closed since Thursday, is also clear of snow.

The snow banks in some portions of the city are from four to six feet deep; the average depth, however, is from twelve to fourteen inches. The storm will be remembered as one of the heaviest of the season.

### The Canadian Parliament.

OTTAWA, March 15.—In the House of Commons, to-day, a petition was presented from the Board of Trade and merchants of Oswego praying the House to pass a bill to incorporate the Erie and Ontario Ship Canal. A bill to effect that object was subsequently introduced and referred.

### New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—COTTON—Active at full prices; middling, [illegible]; receipts, 4,500 bales; exports, 2,955 bales; sales, 6,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Low grades plenty and dull; choice grades scarce and firm; sales at [illegible]. Oats, [illegible].

HAY—$26.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork, mess, [illegible]. Lard firm at [illegible] for tierce; [illegible] for keg.

Other articles unchanged.

COOK, COBURN & CO.,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,
*Are authorized to receive advertisements for THE TRIBUNE, at our lowest rates. Also, agents to receive advertisements or notices for all NEWSPAPERS OR MAGAZINES (in any language) in the U. S. or Territories, at the publishers' lowest prices.*
OFFICE 7 DEARBORN-ST.

## THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

## CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

For the Week Ending March 16.

1—FARM AND GARDEN: Letter from Rural: Farm Implements and Machinery—Testing of Seed Corn—Western Rural Annual—Hot Beds—Garden Seeds per Acre—Siberian Crab Apples—Patrons of Husbandry—Pruning the Apple Tree—Deep vs. Shallow Plowing—In Brief: Illinois Soils—Paring Horses' Feet—Sowing Grass-Seed—Black [illegible]—A New Hay-Cutter—Long-Lived Horses—Hop-Raising—Rotation in Crops—Palsy in Sheep—The Rate of Wages of Farm Laborers in the United States—The Crops of 1869—Yield and Prices.
2—FARMING: By Ralph Waldo Emerson, from Society and Solitude.
3—FROM THE CAPITAL: Rivers and Harbors—Great Raid of Mud-Turtles on the Treasury—Panic Amongst the Brook Trout—Government a Dredging Machine—Millions to be Thrown Into the Sea—Breakwaters, Piers, Dams, Dikes, Docks, Levees, Sluices, and Channels Wanting Appropriations.
4—WOMAN'S RIGHTS: The Movement for Female Suffrage at Hyde Park—A Practical Demonstration—The Women Vote at a Separate Ballot-Box—Fun and Frolic, Ridicule and Derision—A Lively Town Meeting.
5—LITERARY: New Publications—Emerson's New Volume of Essays, with extracts—Bryant's Translations of Homer's Iliad, with passages comparing his version with Pope's—Gail Hamilton's New Book—Winchell's Sketches of Creation—A Treatise on Banks and Banking—Wild Sports of the World—The Literary News of the Week.
6—THE OLD WORLD: London—The Scandal in the Royal Family—The Prince of Wales and His Companions—The Princess of Wales—The Press and the Mordaunt Case.
7—FOREIGN GOSSIP: Two columns.
8—BROWN OF CALAVERAS: A Story of the Frontier; from the Overland Monthly.
9—OLD AND NEW: A Column of Gleanings.
10—EDITORIALS: Reduction of Taxes—The Illinois Central Fee—Respect Womanhood—The Court House Cupola—Report of the Revenue Committee—Koerner's Case—The Warehouse System—The Good Indian—Notes on Current Topics.
11—POETRY: Chiquita, by Brett Harte.
12—MISCELLANEOUS: Scraps of War History—The Great Cities—Small [illegible]—Woman's Work—Silver in Illinois—Vincent Colyer to General Sheridan—Sheridan's Order—[illegible].
13—[illegible] PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.
14—COOK COUNTY SUPERVISORS: Summary of their Doings.
15—CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION: A Full Synopsis of the Proceedings.
16—CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS: Full Synopsis.
17—NEWS SUMMARY: Including Personal, Political, Miscellaneous, The City, the States, Washington, &c.
18—STATE LEGISLATURES.
19—MARKET REPORTS: Full Review of the Chicago Markets, latest Markets, by Telegraph, of all Commercial Points.
20—SAN FRANCISCO: A California Spring, and the Prospect of the Season—Changes and Progress—Persecution of the Chinese.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a larger and better circulation in the West than any other journal. It is an excellent medium for advertising, especially to those who wish to secure the patronage of the producing classes. A limited number of advertisements will be taken at moderate rates. Subscription price of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE [illegible] per annum, with a liberal reduction for a club of ten or more.

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BANKRUPT STOCK
OF
Fancy Dry Goods,

Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Parasols, White Goods, Men's Furnishing Goods, Hoop Skirts, Trimmings, and Notions generally.

For sale cheap for cash to the trade. Must be sold at once.

MELLEN & CORBY,
42 Randolph-st.,
UP STAIRS.

FINANCIAL.

$25,000
WANTED,

For 3 or 5 years, upon First Mortgage Security.
J. ESAIAS WARREN,
125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TOM PAINE
Mine and Milling Co.,
OF
White Pine, Nevada.

An opportunity is now offered to parties to take stock UPON THE GROUND FLOOR, in the above company. The company have now complete and ready to run, the finest Mill in Nevada, and the Tom Paine Mine is among the most valuable upon far-famed Treasure Hill. Information can be obtained of C. B. Farwell, Geo. W. Gage, W. F. Wentworth, A. H. Boyden, or BATES & TOWSLEE, 134 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Security.
A. LOEB & BRO. 133 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

WANTED—$8,000,
On three years' time, at 10 per cent interest, payable annually, secured by mortgage on a well-improved security [illegible]. Address WM. H. HAMILTON, [illegible] Building, Chicago; John A. McCall, Banker, Wenona, Ill.

Money to Loan
On first-class unimproved city property. Will buy Purchase Money Mortgages.
SCOVILLE & HARVEY,
No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED.

Situation Wanted.
By a young man of four years' experience, in a wholesale dry goods house, [illegible]. Address [illegible] W. W., Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER.
A position wanted by a first-class Bookkeeper and Accountant, is perfectly familiar with the Board of Trade and the Grain and Commission business generally. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address S, P. O. Box [illegible].

MASONIC NOTICES.
*Masonic.*
CORINTHIAN CHAPTER No. 69, R. A. M. Special Convocation this (Wednesday) evening at 7½ o'clock, for work on the R. A. Degree.
J. O. DICKERSON, Sec'y.

INSTRUCTION.
COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
Gen. Wm. H. Russell's School.
New Haven, Conn.
Spring term begins April 6th. Catalogues sent on application.

PROFESSIONAL.

TO ALL WHO ARE SUFFERING
FROM
CONSUMPTION,
OR
ANY DISEASE
OF THE
THROAT or LUNGS.

DR. AYER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST.

Now is the season when Catarrh and Throat Diseases advance most rapidly into Bronchitis and Consumption, and when all diseases of the breathing organs are most aggravated.

The headache, vertigo, and confusion, the impaired sense of smelling, seeing, hearing, and tasting, the discharges from the nostrils, and hawking and clearing the throat of offensive secretions, the hearing of false sounds, as of roaring or ringing noises in the ears, or a feverish condition of the nostrils, depression of spirits—these are the symptoms of catarrh never to be mistaken.

But if to these symptoms we add dryness of the throat, swelling, redness, expectoration, sensitiveness to dust and atmospheric changes, hoarseness, weariness upon reading aloud, or singing, or conversation, or a slight hacking cough, we may be sure that this terrible disease has reached the throat, and is rapidly advancing to the lungs. And now if we find breathlessness upon a little exertion, occasional darting pains in the chest, feeling of irritation in the air-passages of the lungs, burning at times, a feeling of fatigue and indisposition to exercise, cough, or expectoration—these symptoms belong to bronchitis, and some of them to consumption.

Any disease of the throat, air passages, or lungs, however slight it may seem, imperatively demands the most prompt and careful attention, and any neglect may hazard even life itself.

The inclemency of the season may lead some to delay treatment till more favorable weather; but this is a mistaken policy, and attended with great risk and danger.

Persons who cannot call may write for "a list of questions."
Address
I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.,
Lock Box 5782, Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE.

HIGHLAND PARK.
Suburban Residence
AT A BARGAIN.

We offer for sale, for a short time, one of the best places at this beautiful suburban Station, at a bargain. House is built in the Italian style, contains about 12 rooms, is situated on Central-av., the finest street in the town, and has good barn, hennery, &c. Lot 160x203 feet, and on a corner. Terms of payment easy. If not sold soon will rent for $500 per annum. Price, $5,500.

FIELD, KING & CO.,
Basement First National Bank Building, southwest Cor. State and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE.
Twenty-fourth-st., 194 and 196, near Wabash-av.; two brick houses, good improvements, new, with barns; $7,000 each. Two cheap places on Warren-av.; $5,000 each. Twenty-fifth-st., No. 174, near Michigan-av.; house, brick, 3-story and basement, French roof, water, gas, furnace, all conveniences, for $8,500. ULRICH & HOFFMAN, 137 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE ON
PARK-AV.,
A choice residence lot, 50x133 to an alley, a few rods west of the Park and fronting south. Will be sold this week for what it will bring. Address PARK-AV., Tribune office.

THREAD.

Trade Mark for the United States

BEST
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JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS, of Paisley, Scotland.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

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Best Protection from Fire!

☞ See Letter from DeGolyer & Bro. in another column.

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MUSICAL.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
New Scale Pianos
Can only be found at W. W. KIMBALL'S, 63 Washington-st., Chicago, Agent for the entire Northwest.

A NEW PIPE ORGAN
For Sale at a Bargain.
Can be seen at KIMBALL'S Music Store, Opera House.

A New Seven-Octave Rosewood Case Piano
For [illegible].
Call and see it, at
KIMBALL'S MUSIC STORE,
63 Washington-st.

Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons,
NEW AND SECOND HAND,
For sale and to rent, at KIMBALL'S, 63 Washington-st. Payments received in instalments, and rents allowed towards the purchase.

AMUSEMENTS.

FARWELL HALL.
Cantata "Lily Bell."
FRIDAY EVENING and SATURDAY P. M., March 18 and 19, benefit of Organ Fund of First Congregational Church.

REMOVAL.

REMOVED.
From 206 West Lake-st. to 25 South Halsted.
Mrs. PRICHER,
Midwife.

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AMERICAN
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We desire to call the special attention of the Musical public to these magnificent instruments.

Having the *longest experience of any house in New England, owning a large and perfectly-appointed Manufactory, with the aid of the best Musical Talent and the best Workmen,—with ample facilities and the very Best Materials*, they are able to produce the
BEST REED INSTRUMENTS.
Every portion of the labor is done under their immediate supervision; and such is the unerring perfection of their system, that they have no imperfect and
NO SECOND-CLASS WORK.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN
Is the peculiar and exclusive achievement of this House; differing from all other instruments in construction, and surpassing all in
VOLUME, SONORITY, VARIETY, SWEETNESS AND EXPRESSION.

☞ *But it is not claimed that the AMERICAN ORGAN is sold at the lowest price,—the manufacturers have no desire to waste their time upon feeble and characterless instruments, nor to furnish a supply of [illegible] at the low price of [illegible]. Nothing worthy can be produced for [illegible]. They mean to make only the best reed organ, and they are satisfied that a discriminating public is willing to pay the value of what it gets.*

☞ Send for an illustrated descriptive list of styles to be had, postpaid, on application.

Full examination of the qualities claimed is earnestly solicited. Testimonials (unsought) from the
PRINCIPAL MUSICAL AUTHORITIES,
Establishing the character of their Instruments beyond all question or cavil, are printed in their circulars.

☞ Twenty Years Established!

☞ 30,000 Instruments sold!—Each one a perpetual reference!

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BANK LOCKS.

BANKERS,
Artisans, and Citizens

Generally, who are interested in witnessing an experiment in drilling through the Burglar-Proof Spindles of a 13-Wheel VICTOR BANK LOCK, upon the magnificent Double Safe recently manufactured by the Hall Safe & Lock Co., and which has played so prominent a part in the Chicago Lock Controversy, are respectfully invited to be present at the Salesroom of Messrs. Pratt & Covert, 36 Washington-st., at 12 o'clock to-day. Mechanics and Bankers are invited to call and examine the Spindles previous to the trial.

JAMES SARGENT.

Chicago, March 16, 1870.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

We, the undersigned citizens of Chicago, Ill., do hereby certify, that during the preparations of the Hall Safe & Lock Co., for their recent trial for picking the Sargent Automatic Lock, Mr. James Sargent did, in our presence, then and there protest against the circumstances under which said trial was to be made, and offered the Committee and Mr. Hall one of his Automatic Locks for public examination to prove its identity with those in use, and for trial, upon a Safe manufactured by S. H. Harris, of Chicago, which Mr. Sargent caused to be taken to the office of Hall's Safe & Lock Co. for that purpose, and that he then and there proposed to place $1,000 behind said Lock as a premium for picking the same in 30 working hours; which offer Mr. Hall did not accept.

L. J. GAGE,
Cashier First National Bank.
T. P. TALLMAN,
Cashier Traders' Nat'l Bank.
J. M. TERWILLIGER,
Of J. M. Terwilliger & Co.
JAS. FARREL,
Of firm of Herring & Co.
D. BLACK,
Late Vice President Hall's Safe & Lock Co.

Chicago, March 12, 1870.

I still hold myself responsible for the above offer in a FAIR TRIAL.
JAMES SARGENT.
March 15, 1870.

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*Now Ready.*

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New and Revised Edition
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INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE
COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO.
OF CHICAGO.
*December 31st, 1869.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock, | $300,000.00 |
| Surplus, | 75,177.91 |
| | $375,177.91 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unencumbered, Improved Real Estate | [illegible] |
| Cash on hand and in hands of Agents | [illegible] |
| Bills Receivable | [illegible] |
| Due for Premiums in Chicago | [illegible] |
| Due for Rents | [illegible] |
| Accrued Interest | [illegible] |
| Personal Property | [illegible] |
| Personal Accounts | [illegible] |
| | $375,177.91 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Losses Adjusted and Unadjusted | [illegible] |
| Required for Reinsurance | [illegible] |
| Accounts Payable | [illegible] |
| Taxes | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] |

INCOME DURING THE YEAR 1869.

| | |
|---|---|
| Premiums in Cash | [illegible] |
| Premiums in Notes | [illegible] |
| Interest | [illegible] |
| Rents | [illegible] |
| Commissions | [illegible] |
| For Reinsurance | [illegible] |
| Salvages | [illegible] |
| Other Sources | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] |

EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR 1869.

| | |
|---|---|
| Losses Paid | [illegible] |
| Taxes Paid | [illegible] |
| Salaries, Rents, [illegible], etc. | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] |

INCOME SINCE ORGANIZATION, MAY 1, 1866.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Fire Premiums | [illegible] |
| From Marine Premiums | [illegible] |
| From Accident Premiums | [illegible] |
| From Interest | [illegible] |
| From Real Estate | [illegible] |
| Total Income in [illegible] months | [illegible] |

LOSSES PAID DURING SAME TIME.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fire Losses | [illegible] |
| Marine Losses | [illegible] |
| Accident Losses | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] |

DIRECTORS:
J. F. ARMOUR, JOHN E. CHAPMAN, JOHN C. DORE,
WM. V. KAY, E. F. LAWRENCE, L. B. SIDWAY,
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& CO.,
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EXPRESS COMPANY,
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And are now forwarding daily, in charge of their own messengers, Bank Notes, Gold, Silver, Jewelry, and Valuable Packages, Light Freight, and Merchandise generally. They also give great attention to the collection of Bills, with or without goods, Notes, Drafts, and Bills of Exchange, the proceeds of which are always promptly returned.

They carry from Chicago via the
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To New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Hartford, Springfield, New Haven, Bridgeport, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Norfolk, Mobile, and intermediate points.

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FURNITURE CO.,

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Manufacturers of Flavoring Extracts, Baking Powder, Chinese Liquid Blueing, Washing Crystal, Pepper-Box and Dry Bluings, Inks, Chewing Gums, and other Grocers' Sundries. Orders from all Jobbing Houses solicited, and Goods warranted.

AUCTION SALES.

Auction Sale of Perfumery.
CUSTOM HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 1, 1870.
Notice is hereby given that there will be sold at the Custom House, Port of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 6th day of April, 1870, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, five (5) cases of perfumery, as unclaimed goods, having been imported from Havre, by J. S. Baldwin, Feb. 21, 1868, and consisting of over 500 dozen of assorted perfumes, manufactured by [illegible]. Sale to take place in Room No. 1, second floor of Custom House Building, and to commence at 10 a. m. Catalogue of the said goods can be obtained at the office of Collector of Customs.
JAS. E. MCLEAN, Collector.

BLACKING.

$100 REWARD
For evidence which will lead to the detection and conviction of any person counterfeiting, or selling a counterfeit, of MASON'S CHALLENGE BLACKING.
JAS. S. MASON & CO.,
138 and 140 North Front-st., Philadelphia.

LAUNDRY.

MUNGER'S OPERA HOUSE
LAUNDRY
Court-place, rear of Opera House

PEARL HOMINY.

PEARL HOMINY,
Manufactured and sold cheap at NEW [illegible] MILLS, 145 and 147 West Lake-st., Chicago. Orders from the trade solicited.

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Are invited, and will be received at this office, until the
16th Day of April, A. D. 1870,
For the GRADING AND BRIDGING of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railway, between the city of Bloomington and the Indiana State Line.

Bids will be received and considered for sections of one mile in length, but several sections may be awarded to one bidder.

Proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons, to the effect that the bidder is competent to complete the work proposed for on or before the 15th day of August, A. D. 1870.

Maps, plans, profiles, and blank contracts and specifications will be on exhibition at this office on and after April 5, A. D. 1870; also blank proposals can be had.

Payments for work done to be made in current funds on the 15th day of each month, upon approximate estimates.

Satisfactory bonds will be required to be given by each contractor, to secure the faithful performance of his contract, and the payment of indebtedness incurred in doing the work.

The right to reject any or all bids offered is reserved.

Proposals will be endorsed: "Proposals for Grading" (or for bridging, or both, as the case may be), and addressed to O. T. REEVES, Secretary.

A. B. IVES,
C. W. HOLDER,
W. H. FELLS,
J. H. CHENEY,
O. T. REEVES,
Executive Committee.

Office L., B. & M. R. W. Co., Washington Block,
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 8, 1870.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
SAINT PAUL, Minn., March 8, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m., WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1870, for furnishing the U. S. Subsistence Department with good fat

BEEF CATTLE,

On the hoof, as follows:
One hundred and seventy (170) head at Fort Buford, D. T.; to be delivered by August 1, 1870.
One hundred and twenty (120) head at Fort Totten, D. T.; to be delivered by July 20, 1870.
Ninety (90) head at Fort Stevenson, D. T.; to be delivered by July 20, 1870.
Two hundred and ten (210) head at Fort Sully, D. T.; to be delivered by July 20, 1870.
One hundred and twenty (120) head at Fort Randall, D. T.; to be delivered by June 1, 1870.
Seventy (70) head at Fort Ransom, D. T.; to be delivered by July 1, 1870.

The cattle must average about one thousand and fifty (1,050) pounds gross weight, and be from three (3) to seven (7) years of age.

Cattle of the country only are wanted, such as are accustomed to being fed and housed in winter.

All classes of wild cattle, including Texas and Cherokee cattle (having been found unsuited to the climate and the requirements at these extreme northern posts), as well as all under three (3) or over seven (7) years old, and all falling short of 900 pounds gross weight, bulls, stags, and cows, will be rejected.

Each bid should contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons to the effect that the bidder is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and that they are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the U. S. District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bids may be made either for the whole or for each post separately. If a bid is in the name of a firm the name and address of each member thereof must be specified.

Bidders should be present to respond to their bids.

The government reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Proposals should be endorsed distinctly "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to the undersigned.

By authority of the Department Commander.
J. H. GILMAN,
Capt. & C. S., Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. A.,
Chief C. S. Department of Dakota.

TO RENT.

RENTS.

WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.,
Has two Stores and a Room for rent in The Tribune Building; a Store on LaSalle-st., and several Stores in the new building corner of Washington and Franklin-sts. Prices to suit the times. Give him a call.

TO RENT.
FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT
[illegible] MICHIGAN-AV.
Apply on premises, immediately.

TO RENT.
Basement 14x20 on Washington-st., east of Wells-st. Would rent for storage purposes, and give desk room in office, if wished.
MEAD & COE,
134 Washington-st.

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400 feet on Allen's Canal and Centre-st. Railroad track complete for loading cars. Alleys and dock all planked. This is one of the finest yards in the city.
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MAIL LINE.
STEAM WEEKLY TO AND FROM
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Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown .... $80 gold.
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For passage apply to J. BRYCE, Passenger Agent.
S. HOWE, General Western Agent,
No. 2 Lake-st., corner Michigan-av., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of C. SCHULENBURG & CO. is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved. The business of the late firm will be continued by C. Schulenburg, at Detroit, Mich., who will pay and collect all debts of the firm, except those connected with the business at Chicago, which will be collected and paid by A. Zeller.
CHARLES SCHULENBURG,
ADOLPH ZELLER.
DETROIT, Mich., March 10, 1870.

CARD.
Referring to above notice, I beg leave to inform my old friends, and the public in general, that I shall carry on the billiard, pigeonhole, &c., manufacturing business, at No. 84 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill., in my own name, under the firm of A. ZELLER, Successor to C. Schulenburg & Co. Thanking for the former kind patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same, I remain, respectfully,
A. ZELLER.
CHICAGO, Ill., March 15, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.
The co-partnership heretofore existing between O. D. Orvis and W. W. Bostwick, under the style of ORVIS & BOSTWICK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. O. D. Orvis is alone authorized to sign the late firm name in receipt or liquidation.
O. D. ORVIS,
W. W. BOSTWICK.
CHICAGO, March 15, 1870.
The business heretofore conducted by the above mentioned firm, will be continued by and in the name of O. D. ORVIS.

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER,
Paper Sack Flour Bags, Cotton, Jute, and Flax Twines, at Manufacturers' Prices, at
PETTIBONE'S,
104 & 106 Randolph-st.
Cash for Rags and Metals.
Goods delivered free in any part of the city.

CITY SLAUGHTER HOUSE
FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE
for two years; 1½ acres on Main-st. and Haley Slough.
Inquire at 167 Main-st.

FLAXSEED FOR SALE.
1,500 bushels choice screened Seed for sowing.
Also, Ground Oil Cake for feeding.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,
70 North Clinton-st.

CIDER VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S CELEBRATED CIDER VINEGAR.
Warranted pure, palatable, and to preserve pickles. First premium awarded at the U. S. Fair, the Illinois State Fair, and Chicago City Fair. Largest works of the kind in the United States, established 1858.
CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING,
[illegible]
☞ Ask your grocer for Prussing's Vinegar.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice to Property Owners
In Northwest Chicago. All persons interested are requested to call at once upon E. F. BLANCHARD, No. 121 Dearborn-st., to consult with reference to an immediate extension of the Horse Railway, or other line of street communication, on Milwaukee-av., to Fullerton-av., or the Humboldt Boulevard.

CASH PAID
For all descriptions of old broken, also good watches, jewelry, old gold, silver, plate, bullion, and all kinds of [illegible] at [illegible]. Fine watches and jewelry for sale; all [illegible] F. [illegible].

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1870.

## THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL FUND.

The Committee on Revenue in the Constitutional Convention, in reporting that "The first dependence of the State for revenue should be upon the Illinois Central Railroad fund, and after that upon taxation," do not appear to have reflected that this is equivalent to saying that the bulk of the State taxes shall be levied on the people of the thirty-seven counties adjoining the Illinois Central, and, when these fail, then upon the people of the State at large. Such a position is a delicate, and, possibly, dangerous one to take, and one which the convention will do well to avoid pressing too far, lest greater latent weaknesses may be disclosed in it than had been suspected. The present effort of the Committee on Revenue is to fix in the constitution such a cast-iron clause as would prevent the State from ever making a just apportionment of the taxes collected from the Illinois Central to the counties on the line of that road, to compensate the people of those counties for the loss they sustain by reason of the exemption of the Central from local and municipal taxation. Thirty-seven counties are interested in obtaining such an equitable apportionment, and, we believe, will vote, with considerable unanimity, against any constitution which prohibits it. Is it well to concentrate against any part of the constitution so formidable an opposition on a question of doubtful expediency and still more doubtful morals? Can any constitution be adopted against it?

Look first at the equities of the case. Four-fifths of the earnings of the Central are paid by the people of these counties in freights and fares. The freights and fares have to be adjusted so as to cover the lowest possible cost of capital, cost of materials, cost of labor, and taxes. All these are counted as inevitable expenses. If there remain anything over these it is profit. If these are not earned there is a loss. The taxes, therefore, are included in the freights and fares, and of the $500,000 paid by the road to the State, $400,000 are paid in increased cost of traffic by the people of the counties along the line of the road.

But this is not all; nor is it this that the people of the thirty-seven counties on the Central Road wish at present to overturn. They are willing, if not pushed too far, to be made, as Mr. Hay styles it, "the corner-stone of the revenue of the State." But, after paying so large a share of the State taxes, they deem it unjust that the property of the company should be exempt from local taxation. The effect of such exemption is, that the people of these counties, after paying, through the Illinois Central, a large share of the State taxes which would otherwise be payable by the other counties of the State, must turn around and tax themselves to sustain the local and municipal governments of all the cities and towns which supply the Illinois Central Railroad with its business, and out of their own pockets pay the cost of protecting the Illinois Central Railroad's property. They are willing the State should levy its tax on the Central, provided it be not made a ground of exempting it from local taxation, or provided an amount be deducted from the Central fund and repaid to the counties in question sufficient to offset their loss by this exemption. This demand is just. The State may properly exempt a class of property from State taxes, in consideration of a specified sum, as, for instance, 7 per cent of the gross earnings of a railroad. But upon what principle of equity can the State, in consideration of a sum paid to itself, exempt property of any kind from taxation by a city or county? There would be the same equity in charging all the other property of the State a specified sum for exempting it. A consideration received by the whole people of a State cannot pay for an oppression inflicted upon thirty-seven counties of the State.

Mr. Church argues that the lands of the railroad never belonged to the counties in which they are situate. We answer: They belong to those counties in every sense in which they ever belonged to the State. Neither the State nor the county ever owned a square inch of them, nor does the right to tax, whether exercised by State, county, or city, require or arise from the ownership of the fee. It is an inalienable function of government, a necessary right of self-government, and clings inseparably to every subdivision into which the government may divide itself for local purposes. It inheres in every municipality for its own municipal purposes, by a natural right, which is higher than the Constitution of the State, and any infringement of which by the State is usurpation. The natural right of liberty which men have as individuals includes their right, when aggregated into towns and cities, to govern themselves, and tax the property within their limits for that purpose. While the State may define and protect this natural right of man in his municipal capacity, it is guilty of oppression when it denies or withholds it. But it is argued that "The road had afforded to the counties through which it passed objects of taxation which they would never otherwise have had." So, too, the people of the counties have afforded the road, and, through it, the State, a revenue which it would not have had but for them. The favor done the people by the road running is exactly balanced by the favor done the road, and, through it, the State, by the people of those counties riding over it. Both are squared; and the fact that a man lives on the line of the Central Road forms no reason why he should pay the taxes of the remainder of the State, nor why he should pay the local taxes due from the Central itself to discharge the local police expenses necessary to guard its own property.

Mr. Tincher favors us with the sage opinion that, if "people inhabiting counties along the line of this road are not satisfied, they can pack up and move." This is the English argument towards Ireland; but we had not supposed one set of counties in Illinois would be found applying it to another set, or recommending desolation and emigration as the appropriate cure for extortionate taxation. Neither the State of Illinois nor those of its people living away from the line of the Central Road ever granted anything to that road, except its act of incorporation. Its lands belonged to the United States. Their value, over the government price, has been added by the labor of the road itself, and of the inhabitants along its line, aided by foreign capital, which has been paid for out of their joint labor. The State was made a trustee of the lands "for the purpose of aiding in making the railroad and branches aforesaid." For this service it charges a commission of 7 per cent of the gross proceeds of the road. The railroad company, fortunately, is not in a position to raise any issue upon the legality of this charge. It has made a contract with the State, made it voluntarily, made it with its eyes open, and cannot go back on it. The preservation of the State's right to the 7 per cent fund depends upon its being exercised with just regard for the rights of the people along its line. Otherwise, at least two serious questions may be raised by them, viz.: Whether, under the act of Congress creating the State a trustee of this property for the purpose of building the road, the State itself had any power to appropriate any portion of the trust property; and, also, whether a State can tax the commerce of other States flowing through it.

We urge the convention, therefore, with all respect, to deal with so delicate a power as this of taxing thirty-seven counties of the State for the benefit of the rest with the utmost moderation, lest the State lose it entirely. And especially that no constitutional bar be placed in the way of restoring to the counties along the line of this road their inherent right to tax all the property within their limits, or else to receive an equivalent for any exemption the State may grant out of the price the State receives for such exemption.

## THE WAREHOUSE SYSTEM.

Warehouses for the storage of grain have become public institutions, as much so as banks, insurance companies, or railroads, and as such are justly amenable to the laws for the protection of the rights of the public. They are subject, like all other persons and corporations, to the principle of law expressed in the legal maxim, *Sic utere tuo ut alienum non lædas*—"enjoy your own property in such manner as not to injure another's." All rights of individuals and corporations are held subordinate to this principle, and owners of elevators cannot justly claim exemption from it.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations in the Constitutional Convention have reported, through Mr. Cary, certain provisions for the protection of the public in the matter of warehousing grain, whereby all elevators, where grain is kept for compensation, are declared to be public warehouses; that the owners thereof shall make weekly statements, under oath, setting forth the amount and grade of each kind of grain in store, and the amount of receipts issued therefor, and still outstanding; and copies of these statement shall be conspicuously posted, with the daily changes marked thereon. It is also provided that Boards of Trade may be authorized by law to appoint committees, with power to inspect the books of any warehouse; and owners of property, or holders of receipts, shall be at liberty to examine such property stored and the books of the warehouse, and persons employed may be examined, under oath, as to the said books and property. Railroad companies are required to weigh grain into cars at the shipping points, and receipt for the amount, and be responsible for the delivery thereof at the place designated. They are also required to deliver grain at any elevator to which it may be consigned, if such elevator can be reached by the cars of such company, and railroads are compelled to permit connections with their tracks, by side tracks, to any elevator. Boards of Trade may be authorized, by law, to establish rules of inspection for the protection of shippers and producers.

These clauses meet an universal demand. They will be approved and welcomed by every producer, shipper, merchant, and trader in all the Northwest, except by those pecuniarily interested in elevators. They meet and correct existing evils against which the public have long and unsuccessfully protested, and put an end to a monopoly which has become insolent, grasping, and defiant in the extreme. That no one may say that there is no necessity for such a provision in the constitution, we will state what is alleged against the present system:

1. It is undeniable that the warehouses of this city are combined to demand what is considered an extortionate rate for storage; and that no railroad company will connect its tracks with, nor deliver grain to, any warehouse not included in the combination.

2. That all grain received in bulk in this city by rail is compelled to go into warehouse, or pay the storage fees; that if grain be consigned to a miller or other person, and he is prepared to unload the cars on track into his own wagons, he cannot do so without paying the two cents per bushel for storage.

3. That grain, once received into warehouse and receipted for, passes beyond the control, supervision, or care of the owner; that the inspection into the warehouse, both as to grade and quality, is final as against him; and that he has nothing to sell but the warehouse receipt which is given him. That, though this receipt calls for a given weight of a given kind of grain, the holder of such receipt must accept the weight and quality delivered to him; that, though he may put into warehouse pure, sound grain, the warehousemen can satisfy the receipt by delivering other grain, though it be rotten, by merely alleging that the grain in store has become heated or partially decomposed; that good grain is received into warehouses when the owners know the grain in store is rotten; and that they deliver the latter on the pretence that the good is not separate from the bad, and deny to the owner or any other person the privilege of entering said warehouse, or viewing the grain in store.

These are facts about which there is no controversy, and, if they stood alone, they fully justify the proposed article in the new constitution. But there are other abuses *alleged*, which may be briefly stated as follows:

That the warehousemen now have the power, and that they do in fact issue, whenever they choose to do so, receipts for grain which they do not have in store, or reissue receipts which have been surrendered; that by this means they have the use of the money they receive for these over-issues; that they collect storage and insurance upon the grain which these over-issues purport to represent; and that by this means they are able to depress the market by an over-issue of receipts, and, when depressed, purchase back their receipts and issue them again when prices have advanced. It is also alleged that, under the present system, warehousemen have it in their power, and sometimes do, when they have large outstanding amounts of receipts, cause it to be rumored that the grain in store has become heated, and consequently unfit for sale, except at depreciated rates; that, owing to the refusal of the warehousemen to permit the grain in store to be viewed or inspected, the value of such receipts becomes greatly reduced, and while so reduced are bought up by the agents of the warehousemen. It is also charged that, as grain receipts are signed by the clerks or other persons in charge of the elevators, and no public record of them kept, and no means of distinguishing honest from fraudulent receipts, there is danger that, without the knowledge of the warehousemen, there may be an issue of dishonest receipts, to the great loss of the holders.

However true or false may be these allegations, the conduct of the warehousemen has given them a color of truth, which has made a deep impression on the public mind. They have rejected every proposition of accommodation; have rejected with contempt and insolence every request to modify their rules so as to protect the public, and, entrenched in their monopoly, have bid the shippers, producers, and public a bold defiance. The convention does well to take them at their word, and break up and destroy that which boastfully assumes the power to extort and oppress.

It will be alleged, of course, that Mr. Cary's report is in the nature of legislation. Well, where is the State Constitution that does not contain more or less legislation? The present Constitution of Illinois contains nearly a whole page, detailing, with the greatest minuteness, the method of making a tax deed, even prescribing how property shall be advertised by private parties who have bought land at tax sales. We venture to say that no State Constitution can be found that does not contain more or less of what may be denominated legislation. But, legislation or no legislation, the people want Mr. Cary's report adopted. They are not disposed to trust this matter to the chances of future Legislatures. They want something done, and done now, which will stand.

## A VAST IMMIGRATION SCHEME.

The St. Paul *Press* announces that ex-Secretary McCulloch, Senator Carl Schurz, and ex-Governor Marshall, of Minnesota, have been selected, and will be invited by the Northern Pacific Railway Company to go to Europe on a mission to organize and stimulate emigration to the line of the road and the settlement of its lands, on a plan more comprehensive and extended than any heretofore devised. The company own every alternate section in a belt forty miles wide, from the head of Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean, equivalent to a strip of twenty miles wide, in all between thirty and forty million acres of land,—a territory greater in extent than all New England, and capable of sustaining five or six millions of people. They have already arranged with German capitalists for all means necessary to the construction of the road with the largest force they can employ. They propose to offer to every immigrant in Europe abundant employment in building the road for the first year or two after his arrival. Whether they assist him in his passage here is not stated. When he has finished his work for the company he is to have a farm of 40, 80, or 160 acres, with a neat frame dwelling house ready erected thereon, and a lot of reasonable size fenced in, all at the expense of the company. The terms of payment are so long, and on so low interest, that they cannot prove a burden to the poorest. It is expected that the surplus wages received for constructing the road will stock the farm and provide the tools, so that every person employed in the construction of the road may, as soon as it is finished, go to raising the crops, which it will bring to market. The company will manufacture the houses, by the thousand, exactly alike, like the parts of a Springfield rifle or Elgin watch, so that each piece of any one structure will fit into the corresponding piece of any other. They expect, in this manner, to secure an abundant and immediate supply of cheap labor, and to immediately enhance the value of their lands by the rapid settling up of the line of their road. The present is a peculiarly favorable time for inaugurating such an enterprise, in view of the distressed condition of the laboring class in England and other parts of Northern Europe, and the universal desire of the European working classes to get to America by all means within their reach. The unassisted immigration of the past year is about 50,000 in excess of the year before, as indicated by the arrivals at New York. Everything promises an immigration during the present year exceeding anything ever before known in our history. This will be exceedingly desirable, in view of the high prices of labor prevailing among farmers in our agricultural districts.

## COOK COUNTY SALARIES.

The question of Cook County salaries being under discussion again in the Constitutional Convention, we reproduce the platforms of the two parties in this county on that subject, upon which *all* the candidates for the convention were voted for, viz.:

CITIZENS' PLATFORM.

> "*Second*, That the compensation of all officers shall be salaries, fair and reasonable in amount, and that all surplus fees and emoluments shall be paid into the public Treasury."

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

> "*Resolved*, That the candidates for the convention are hereby instructed to exert their best endeavors to have inserted in the new constitution a provision reducing the excessive compensation of county officers to fair and reasonable salaries, and to have all personal emoluments paid into the County Treasury."

Now, if any member of the Cook County delegation goes back on the principle here laid down, and defeats its application, directly or indirectly, it will be *prima facie* evidence that he has betrayed his constituents for a consideration. The people are not fools. They know what every word means, and what every vote means. They can follow with the naked eye all the wriggling and twisting of all the gentlemen who talk on this question. They will not be deceived or misled a hair's breadth.

We think that we can observe a desire, not unaccompanied with shivering, on the part of certain members of the convention, to keep up the salaries of the present officers of Cook County, either at the present high figures or at some lower, but still exorbitant rate. It would be far wiser for all these gentlemen to say boldly that that is what they desire to do, than to stick their heads in the sand, vainly imagining that their hinder parts are thereby concealed from public observation.

## THE AMERICAN COAL FIELDS.

Senator Cameron, in a recent speech in favor of protecting American coal against foreign competition, stated that the area of the bituminous and cannel coal of the United States, so far as now known, is 394,216 square miles. The anthracite deposit was stated to be:

| | Square Miles. | Depth of Coal, yards. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central coal fields...126 | | 15 | 5,854,961,000 |
| Northern coal fields.148 | | 25 | 11,308,941,000 |
| Southern coal fields.196 | | 15 | 9,179,372,000 |
| Total...........470 | | | 26,343,657,000 |
| Deduct one-half waste in mining.. | | | 13,171,828,500 |
| Which leaves of marketable coal..... | | | 13,171,828,500 |

Twenty-nine millions of tons of anthracite have been mined between 1820 and 1870, of which 15,000,000 have been mined since 1860.

The present consumption is about 1,500,000 tons a year, and the amount on hand already discovered is equal to an annual supply of 20,000,000 tons for 600 years. There is no anthracite coal outside of the United States save a small supply in Wales, and, consequently, the American miners have an absolute monopoly of the article. Why do they need protection?

In the matter of bituminous coal, the supply of the United States is inexhaustible. To send foreign coal to the United States ought to be like "sending coals to Newcastle," and were it not for corrupt combinations at home, never a ton would be imported. The coal mines of Pennsylvania and of Maryland are, on an average, 150 miles distant from water navigation; hence its movement is more expensive than it would be if it could be transported by water. Here, then, there is a direct means whereby the mining companies are able to defraud the miner and extort from the public. The coal mining companies are in the same hands that control the iron mines and the iron furnaces; and the same interest also owns the railways and canals over which both the coal and the pig iron are moved to market. They keep the wages of coal-miners down, by fixing the price of coal at the mine very low; they thus have cheap coal for their furnaces. They charge excessive tolls on the transportation of coal, and moderate freights on pig iron. In this way they aim to secure the monopoly of the pig iron production. The coal reaches market at tide water with its cost of mining increased 200 per cent for transportation. If there be no other coal in the market, the public and the manufacturers have to pay whatever price is demanded by the coal-iron-railway-canal combination. Every man who runs a steam engine has to pay whatever price is demanded. The only other coal that can compete with this is that which is found in Nova Scotia. This coal cannot be mined and brought into the United States and sold for a less sum per ton than will afford the Pennsylvania and Maryland producers and transportation companies a large profit. But there is a tax on this foreign coal of $1.25 per ton in gold, and that has to be added to its price. The result is that the coal-iron-railway-canal combination of Pennsylvania are unable to extort any more for their coal than a price at which the Nova Scotia coal can be imported and sold for. If that tax were removed, the Pennsylvania combination would have to sell their coal at so much less per ton, which price would give them a large profit. But the greatest boon would be to the makers of pig iron in New York and New England, who are now compelled to pay their Pennsylvania rivals an immense price for transportation of coal, while the pig iron of the latter is moved to market at nominal rates. The Pennsylvania coal men are now protected by the tariff from competition in either coal or iron; and, by controlling the price of transportation, they force all American rivals to pay tribute to them on both coal and iron.

It should be remembered that the protection of American coal does not apply to that article if produced west of Pittsburgh. It is a protection for the exclusive benefit of the Pennsylvania coal-mining, iron-making, and railway-transportation interests. It is a license to that combination to rob every other manufacturer in the Eastern States who has to use coal, and there can be no breaking of the monopoly until the tax on coal is abolished.

The recent hanging of Bohner and Bodenberg, at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, was a queer sample of a private execution. Though only some forty of the Sheriff's favorites were admitted to the jail-yard, a high amphitheatre was erected by the private enterprise of the Pennsylvanians around the outside of the jail walls, so as to afford seats for several thousands of spectators. Auger-holes in the gables of a barn near by were rented by the inch. Pennsylvania's wives and daughters came in their best. Prayers were offered in English and German, so as to make sure of reaching the understandings of the audiences to which they were addressed. In fact, a very noteworthy holiday was made of the affair, in so much as to occasion great regret in the minds of many present that old-fashioned hanging didn't come oftener.

> General E. S. Salomon was yesterday confirmed by the Senate as Governor of Washington Territory—the desperate efforts of the Citizens' party of Chicago to the contrary notwithstanding. The administration and the Senate are evidently against them.—*Evening Post.*

We are not aware that the "Citizens' party," or any member thereof, opposed General Salomon's appointment or confirmation in the slightest degree. Nor have we the smallest doubt that they could have defeated his confirmation if they had desired to do so. We will not be so unkind as to repeat what the Peoria *Transcript* (a good, steady-going Barnacle newspaper) suggests, viz.: that General Salomon's purpose in going to Washington Territory is to steal it. We think that is putting it in altogether an ungenerous light. But we will say that the colony which we understand is preparing to accompany him to that distant clime will be no loss to Chicago.

The Kearney investigation is concluded, and the question will now come before the Board of Supervisors whether a man who acknowledges that he accepted a lot in consequence of the official action of the board, in which he himself participated, and who is proved by numerous and unimpeached witnesses to have bargained his vote and influence beforehand, is a fit person to sit in the board and to preside over it. A lively appreciation of the maxim, "Honor among thieves," may serve to keep Mr. Kearney in his place, but nothing else can.

A newspaper called the *Sun*, published at the Union Stock Yards, in the vicinity of Englewood, comes valiantly to the rescue of the Normal School, but throws Mr. Kearney overboard like another Jonah. Says the Stock Yard luminary:

> "Mr. Supervisor Kearney is accused of selling his influence in locating the school to Mr. Caulfield, for a lot of land near Holstein, worth $300. Kearney says, after admitting that he did receive the land, that he did not even get the promise of it until after the location, and that the land received has been sold for taxes for several years, and will be this year, unless somebody besides himself prevents it. Mr. Supervisor Kearney doesn't like that lot. He wanted one at Englewood. Kearney's head is level on that point, much more so than when he acknowledged that he received the land, and then asked leave to introduce evidence that his statement was untrue. We believe that Kearney can do this and not exert himself very much."

Englewood got the swag, and now throws the purveyor to the whales! This is the first healthy symptom that the public have observed, outside of the Investigating Committee, since the investigation commenced.

The Empress of Russia, the Baroness Rothschild, and other aristocratic and autocratic ladies of Europe, are soon to have an international exhibition of fans, and the co-operation of all fanfaronaders is graciously permitted. Whether the fans will be exhibited in motion in the hands of their owners, is not announced; but an exhibition of fans at rest would be very like the Irish painting of Moses crossing the Red Sea, taken after the Israelites had all crossed and the Egyptians were all drowned. If the fans are to be exhibited "alive" there will be a very pretty opportunity to judge which nation excels in the art of displaying the delicate curves of the feminine arm, which, and not the mere agitation of air, is the approved purpose of the fan.

Michigan employs two State agents to travel in Europe to solicit immigration. The results of their first year's work are not encouraging, being less than fifty immigrants—how many less we are not told. But the agents, Messrs. Reisig and Allont, give glowing accounts of the bravery with which they faced arrest in the Bavarian courts, the courage with which, in the name of the American Eagle, they defied the Teuton Judges to send them to their fortresses of Ham, their triumphant acquittal of any design to swindle the emigrants, and the thousands who are preparing to accompany them to America this year. Judging from the glorious accounts given by the agents, we conclude that Michigan would do as well to keep them at home, if they are not in her way.

Among the other insurrections on foot in Mexico,—unless Mexican insurrections are all got up on horseback,—is one recently announced in a meeting held at Tepic, which resolved that Chihuahua, Durango, Sinaloa, Lower California, and portions of Jalisco and other States, confederate and declare their independence. The region has 135,325 square miles of territory, so tipped up as to increase its superficial area by 20 per cent, and 264,028 people, who spend most of their time in as nearly a horizontal position as the mountainous character of their country will permit. They have no government but that of the robbers, and no law but the pistol. Why such a people should need to declare so trite a fact as their independence is one of the curiosities of Mexican politics.

## *THE NORTHWEST.*

### ILLINOIS.

Mrs. Margaret Lapham, widow of the Rev. Alonzo Lapham, died in Decatur a few days ago. She was one of the oldest settlers in Macon County, having settled there with her husband before Decatur had an existence.

Charles Morton, Clerk of Adams County, lately signed his name, in a little over forty-eight hours, 8,400 times. He had 400 railroad bonds, to each of which were attached twenty-one coupons to sign.

The track-layers on the Decatur & East St. Louis Railroad will probably reach Taylorville this week.

Seventy persons have united with the church at Durand, as a result of the protracted meetings being held there.

The Aurora *Beacon* of the 12th says: "The business on the Chicago, Aurora & Iowa Railroad is progressing very favorably. D. B. Waterman, Esq., of this city, is now engaged in some of the preliminary work—such as gaining aid, and securing right of way. He has called a town meeting in the town of Alto, Lee County, for Friday, March 18, to vote upon $32,000 subscription, which he will undoubtedly secure, as the people are especially anxious for the road. In the town of Willow Creek, also in Lee County, immediately south of Alto, an election for $30,000 is called to be held on Saturday, March 26. The authorities of Shabbona Grove are using their best endeavors to procure a release from the $30,000 subscription voted to the Kenyon-Amboy Road, and think they will be able to succeed. In such case, they will take a similar or greater subscription in the Chicago, Aurora & Iowa Road."

### IOWA.

At Sioux City, the Republicans elected their candidate for Mayor, D. T. Hedges, by ninety-three majority, and four of the five members of the City Council. At Tipton, also, the Republican municipal ticket was elected.

The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* says:

> "We have exciting news from Fremont County in relation to the murder of Wilkinson, the hog-drover, at Hamburg, in the early part of the winter. Our readers will recollect that Wilkinson was enticed into a saloon in Hamburg, and, by bullying, bantering, and bluffing, got into a fight, had his head smashed, and died. The parties to this disgraceful and criminal affair were Dempster, Besston, and Cummings, who were brought to Council Bluffs, and put into the County Jail for safe keeping. This week their trial takes place at Sydney. The grand jury of the county have indicted Besston and Dempster for manslaughter, and Cummings for murder. Percival & Woods, of the Bluffs, were retained for the defence, and endeavored to change the venue, when the people became excited, and a large delegation came to Sydney from Hamburg, and said that a fair trial would be given them in Fremont County, but that violence might be used if the demand for the change in venue was persisted in. Colonel Sapp was telegraphed to to come down, and at last advices the matter was superlatively hot. By later advices we learn that the trial of the three prisoners has been postponed until the next term of court, and that they will be confined, in the interval, in the jail at Fremont. The excitement had, in consequence, somewhat subsided."

### WISCONSIN.

In Georgetown, on Tuesday last, W. D. McKinney discovered his wife and Lawrence Casper in *flagrante delicto*. He rushed in upon them with a loaded revolver, and it was only after the most piteous begging that he spared their lives. The injured husband then stepped to the door and fired a shot in the air, which was a signal for the assembling of the neighbors, whose coming frightened Casper to such a degree that he rushed from the house without hat or boots, and has not been heard from since. McKinney has made application for a divorce.

### INDIANA.

New Albany is figuring for the location of the Howe Sewing Machine Works in that city.

A jealous young man in New Albany climbed upon a fence, the other night, to peep in a window and see what gentleman was visiting his intended. He was mistaken for a burglar, shot, and killed.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "An Indiana lady couldn't stand the abuse any longer, so she chastised her husband with a kerosene lamp, which exploded. She has since been remarried to the agent of the company the house was insured with."

George Cassiday, an old and respected citizen of Putnam County, was found dead near Bainbridge, last Thursday, with a gun-shot wound in his head. It is believed that he was murdered; but by whom, or for what reason, cannot be conjectured.

The Evansville *Courier* says:

> "A good deal of excitement was created in this city, yesterday, by the report that there was a negro woman in a house on Locust street, between Second and Third, who had a snake in her stomach; and a great many people visited the house. The negro woman came to Evansville about six days ago from Owensboro, Ky., and she states that she has suffered from the snake for about six years. At the pit of the stomach there is a large belt, almost the size of a man's arm; and, just where the [illegible] are separate, the impression is seen through the skin that resembles a snake's head. The belt, which extends around the body, if touched, produces the most excruciating pain to the woman, and as tears fall from her eyes, she cries, 'Don't make it bite me.' On the touch, this belt, or snake, or whatever it may be, contracts, and then the woman suffers, it would appear, the pain of death. One thing singular is this: if the woman has plenty of milk, she experiences no particular pain, but rests quietly."

### MICHIGAN.

The Huron copper mine, in 1868, earned a profit of $68,000; and, in 1869, of $40,000. In 1869 the copper mines of the Portage Lake District expended all they earned and $340,000 beside; and eight mines levied assessments. In 1869 they earned not less than $300,000; paid to stockholders $720,000, and made but one call, for $30,000.

Manistee, on the 7th, elected George W. Robinson, Democrat, Mayor.

### MINNESOTA.

A telegram has been received in Winona, from Mr. Shepard, Superintendent of the St. Paul & Winona Railroad, "expressing regret at the time consumed by Winona in negotiating the pending agreement with the company, and stating that unless the agreement is immediately consummated, all hope of constructing that portion of the road between Winona and Minneiska, this year, will have to be abandoned."

Dr. Kirby Spencer, an eccentric resident of Minneapolis—who, for years, had lived a sort of hermit's life—died on the 10th inst. On opening his will, it was found that he had bequeathed the bulk of his property—some $15,000 or $20,000—to the Minneapolis Athenæum, the income to be appropriated to the purchase of a class of books on scientific subjects and *belles lettres*.

### KANSAS.

A portrait of John Brown is to be hung in the Kansas State Capitol, at the expense of the Commonwealth.

The Topeka *Record* of March 12 says:

> "The party of Illinoisans whose coming to Kansas had been previously heralded in the papers, 'struck' Kansas soil yesterday. The crowd hail from Mendota, as that was the starting point of the expedition, but is made up not only of Mendota people, but citizens of Aurora and other towns in that part of Illinois. The excursionists, filling eight cars, left Mendota on Tuesday, but lost a day by delays on the road. On arriving at Kansas City, the party separated, and twenty or twenty-five came on to Topeka, arriving here at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, creating quite a commotion at the Topeka House by their 'raid.' Yesterday forenoon, the visitors had an opportunity to take a look at the capital of Kansas in the light of the brightest of Kansas winter days. Dr. Hodge, the leader of the party, was extensively interviewed at the office of the National Land Company, and accomplished the feat of talking to half-a-dozen people at once as well as any man of his size we ever saw. The party consists of the best class of Illinois business men, mechanics, and farmers. Two carpenters in the company brought with them small tool-chests, and intend to put up houses before the twenty days allowed them has expired. One of the party stopping at the Topeka House was a married lady (Mrs. Barnham), whose husband's ill health did not permit him to make the trip, and so, like a sensible woman, she came to take up land for the 'firm.' The party came out under the auspices of the National Land Company, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company furnishing tickets from Mendota to Sheridan and return,—1,600 miles travel in all,—for $22, which is reducing travelling expenses to the 'lowest notch.' The remainder of the company came up on the 12:40 train from the east, and all went west together. The party will return in a few days, their 'furlough' expiring on the 29th inst."

### OHIO.

On Thursday afternoon, a little girl, daughter of Jacob Miller, residing near Osborn, Green County, was sent on an errand to the house of a neighbor named Robert Kirkwood, and, upon entering the yard, was set upon by a couple of vicious dogs. Her cries attracted the attention of Mr. Kirkwood's family, who hastened to her rescue, but not until she had been so lacerated that she died during the night in the most intense agony.

### THE TERRITORIES.

A story has been going the rounds, that the principal currency of Denver is Chinese coin; whereupon the Pueblo *Chieftain* perpetrates the following: "The Chinese coin circulating in Denver is simply loose shirt buttons rubbed off the Denverites by the Celestial washwomen. They are carried around by the men in their pockets, because the Denver women, since they have got female suffrage on the brain, won't sew them on again."

The Denver *News* of the 9th says:

> "General Palmer and Colonel Greenwood are busily engaged in getting everything in readiness to commence work on this end of the Kansas Pacific. General F. M. Case has been appointed engineer in charge of the division extending from Denver east, forty miles, and goes down the road in a day or two to commence making the final location. As soon as this is done, the contractors, Jones, Field & Armour, will commence work on the grade with a large force of men and teams. The company has advertised for the bridges between Denver and Kit Carson, and the contract to build them will be let in a few days. The company has made a sale of $6,100,000 of its bonds in Germany, which is nearly the entire amount issued. They will endeavor to have the road bed completed to Denver ready for the iron by the 1st of June. The prospect of the early completion of the road is certainly very encouraging."

## *MISCELLANEOUS.*

Father Secchi has promised an earthquake in Rome shortly.

The number of British officers on the full pay retired list amounts to ninety-six, of whom there are forty-two Generals and one Lieutenant. They cost about $125,000 per annum.

Members of a family named Wood have filled the office of Parish Clerk in Didsbury parish, England, for 250 years successively. They began in 1601, and ended in 1859.

The Harwick (Eng.) *Advertiser* lately asserted that Captain Gauntlett had "backed out of a bet," and had to pay 125 guineas for the statement.

A Frenchman in Bondsville, Mass., recently gave the hand of his daughter in marriage in consideration of $40 in money and one month's services from her youthful suitor.

The social evil in Vienna has assumed such alarming proportions that the Imperial Government is maturing plans for its effective suppression.

The Ellsworth (Maine) *American* has had a visit from a woman in that vicinity who served in the army two years, dressed in male attire. She has resumed female habiliments, though she uses tobacco.

The classes for girls at Cambridge, Eng., have proved successful. They have about fifty members. The lectures are repetitions of those delivered as part of the university course. Several female scholarships are to be founded at Cambridge.

There are two plantations of cinchona or Peruvian bark, at Darjeeling, Hindoostan, one belonging to the government and the other to an association, and both, according to the Calcutta *Englishman*, have reached "astonishing success." There are 1,000,000 plants in the garden of the association, some of them sixteen feet high, and the bark sells readily at good prices.

At Kieff, in Russia, the other day, seventy-one of one hundred and fourteen prisoners, before being sent off to Siberia, were branded and whipped, in the court-yard of the jail of that city. All the convicts, men and women, were present at the barbarous scene, which lasted over two hours. Three executioners performed the whipping and branding. One of the prisoners, after receiving seventy lashes, was carried back to the building in a dying condition.

The walls of Sebastopol have been completely restored, and upward of three hundred houses have been built in place of those destroyed by the bombardment. The principal monument in the churchyard is that of Prince Michael Gortchakoff. On it is the following inscription: "Here lie, among warriors, the mortal remains of the man who prevented the enemies of our country from penetrating to this spot." The tombstones of the men are all alike in shape and size, [illegible] of them bears this inscription: "Graves of our Brothers."

The preparatory school of St. Barbe, at Paris, recently issued a circular reprimanding the scholars for "loitering by the way," and loitering in going to and from school. The students, in true French style, revolted, assembled in the court yard after dinner and sung the "Marseillaise" with all the defiance of a Paris mob. One hundred and twenty of them ran home to their parents, by whom some of them were not very cordially received. Expulsions restored order.

Passenger railways are being demanded at last in London, where large meetings have recently been held in their favor. It is proposed to build 120 miles of iron tramway, and to raise a capital amounting to $7,500,000. One of the arguments used is that during 1867 it required 6,677 horses to convey thirty-nine million passengers in omnibuses, while in the same year the passenger railways in New York carried seventy-eight million persons with only 4,280 horses.

The Suez Canal is getting by degrees into permanent working order, and "realizing" a little for its builders, having received since its opening up to the 1st of February, about 565,000 francs. It now accommodates large sized East Indiamen; but it is stated, on what seems to be authority, that an additional outlay of four millions of dollars will be necessary to make it a canal for the heaviest ships of war.

On Friday last, a daughter of A. G. Hedges, of Sag Harbor, went to her sleeping apartments, taking her father's razor with her. After disrobing herself, she deliberately cut an ugly wound across the breast, immediately over her heart, from three to four inches in length. The razor not reaching the heart, she drew it across her abdomen, making a wound of some five or six inches long, and so deep that the bowels protruded. Her protracted absence excited the fear of her family, and on search they found her in this mutilated condition. Physicians were called, and succeeded in sewing up the gashes, but only after administering a powerful anesthetic, as the girl did all in her power to tear the wounds open, saying she wished to die. The doctors say it is impossible for her to live. No reason can be assigned for the commission of the act.

"Tom Paine" is the irreligious name of a silver mine in the White Pine district, which has been bought by a Chicago company. The *Inland Empire*, of March 9, says of it:

> "TOM PAINE MINE.—Among the mines of true merit in the district which have as yet attracted but little attention, perhaps there is none so justly entitled to notoriety as the one which heads this article. There [illegible] features about the mine which entitle it to a place among the leading mines of White Pine district; the first of which is its location. The Tom Paine mine is located in the same great deposit or fissure with the Hidden Treasure and South Aurora. Its face, or opening, is on the southeastern side of Treasure Hill, giving the most desirable opportunity to work it from a tunnel, which may be run so as to penetrate the ledge at almost any depth, from one hundred to two thousand feet from the surface. The course, or direction of the ledge, is nearly east and west, being a parallel ledge with the the Eberhardt and California mines. Two tunnels have been made, which have sufficiently developed the mine as to show that it possesses merits second to few mines on Treasure Hill. Two tunnels have been run; the lower one penetrates the hill 180 feet; at 135 feet a cross cut was made of twenty-two feet, without striking a wall. Seventy feet from the mouth of the tunnel a shaft has been sunk in good ore to a depth of eighteen feet. In this tunnel nothing but a huge mass of ore, varying in grade from very low to very high is to be seen. The other old excavation is forty feet higher up and in a chamber thirty feet long, twenty-one feet high and fifteen feet wide. No wall was found on the north side, while on the south side a well-defined, smooth wall was developed, showing that the ledge is what is termed a fissure vein. The course of the ledge would indicate that it passes through a depression or sweep in the mountain, which is supposed by scientific men who have examined it to have been at one time a large fissure in the mountain, but long since having filled up from the crumbling walls on either side, or the debris which would naturally obliterate the fissure in the many centuries of time that have probably elapsed since it was made by convulsion. In fact, from our observations, we entertain no doubt but the theory is a good one, and that the Eberhardt, California, and Tom Paine all are located in these east and west fissures, while the Hidden Treasure has its existence in a cross, or north and south fissure. Lying in a direct line with the Tom Paine mine, to the west, is the Earl mine, and to the east of it are the mines of Pocotillo Flat, showing a continuous chain from the eastern boundary of Treasure Hill to the western limit of the same. The present working of this mine is such as to give it a great advantage over almost any other mine in the district, the tunnel being on the side of the mountain, several hundred feet above the O'Neil grade, making it an easy matter to put up a chute to send the ore from the mouth of the tunnel to the grade—or, should the company desire at any time to run a tunnel from the grade into the mine, they can gain one foot in depth on the ledge for every foot run and make their dump on the grade, and at the same time attain a depth of from six hundred to one thousand feet on the mine. We understand that the Chicago Pioneer Mill Company are taking steps to purchase this mine, but of the truth of the statement we know nothing. If they should see proper to do so, however, we would feel justified in venturing the opinion that it would be a most judicious investment, and will go much to establish confidence in our mines."

### Mr. Lo and His Friends.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

QUINCY, ILL., March 8, 1870.

I desire to thank you for your brave and noble championship of the cause of our poor settlers on the frontier. It has been my fortune to differ very frequently with THE TRIBUNE in regard to questions of public importance, but its independence in journalism has always commanded my respect, and I recollect no instance in which this bold and independent spirit is manifested in so noteworthy a manner as in its recent utterances in behalf of our white brethren on the border. The poor frontiersmen seem to have no friends. The Indians have thousands of preachers, humanitarians, lecturers, and editors, and [illegible] traders, and Indian agents on the [illegible], and, lastly, the Chicago *Times*, to talk and work for them, but the poor settlers never a one.

Yours, JAMES K. RIPLEY.

# THE COURT HOUSE.

## Work of the Architectural Investigating Committee.

## Result of Their Inquiries—What Was Discovered.

## The Old Building Considerably Strained by the New Wings.

## The Architects Non-Committal on the Question of Its Safety.

## Interesting Information About the Settling of Walls.

## The Roof Catastrophes Caused by the "Buckling" of the Rafters.

## The Blame Thrown Upon the Constructor and Architect.

## When a Building Becomes a Nuisance and Requires Abating.

## The Charge of Judge McAllister.

### The Committee of Architects.

The committee of architects, appointed by the Board of Public Works, last Saturday, to examine the roof of the west wing of the Court House, and to report what, in their opinion, was the cause of its falling, and to ascertain what measures were necessary to strengthen the remaining portion of the roof, met in the office of the Board of Public Works at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Chesbrough in the chair. There were present of the committee, Messrs. Boyington, Burling, and Van Osdel. The special committee of the Board of Supervisors, appointed on Monday afternoon, was also in attendance, as were also the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

THE OLD BUILDING FIRST.

The committee was called to order, at the hour mentioned, by Mr. Chesbrough, who read the resolution under which they were appointed, and said: The committee are present, and I suppose the best thing would be—

Mr. BURLING. I would suggest that we proceed in an inverse order, as these gentlemen (the Supervisors) are present, and want to know something about the old building, because a method of strengthening the old roof, and the question as to the capacity of what was put there, are matters which require a little consultation, and we should leave them for the last.

Mr. CHESBROUGH. Then, you would invert the order of the resolution, and begin with the old building?

Mr. BURLING. That would be my preference.

Mr. CHESBROUGH. It is suggested that we commence on the inverse of the resolution, that is, with the old building, in order to meet the wishes of the committee of the Supervisors. If there is no objection that will be considered the order in which we will proceed.

There was no objection.

Mr. CHESBROUGH. Mr. Van Osdel, will you give us your views?

Mr. VAN OSDEL. Having been the architect of that old building, I would like the others to express themselves upon it, in order to know what they found there. That is the only reason I have any delicacy in giving my views about it. I have an opinion about it, but prefer to hear the other two gentlemen give their views upon the old building.

Mr. CHESBROUGH. I think it would be very interesting to all present to hear you state what changes you observed have taken place since the old building was finished. Probably no one present knows so much about it as you do, the additions, the conditions of the soil, and you examined it with the committee. I think it is very important to know what changes have taken place in consequence of the additions.

Mr. BOYINGTON. I think it would be well, as Mr. Van Osdel is conversant with the addition of the new story, or top story, and with the present condition of the building, for him to state it.

Mr. VAN OSDEL. I noticed, by examination this morning, that the east and west walls of the old building have settled,—have been carried down by the buildings erected adjoining them, and that a fracture has been caused by that settlement at the first internal angle in the old structure. The fracture, which is not on the outside in the stone work, but on the inside, is, by measurement, an inch and a quarter in width. The west wall has settled so as to make an opening on the inside, on the upper story of one and a half inches by measurement. The thirty-two feet wall in the upper story has settled gradually and formed a fracture in the third story, but none at the base of the building. That will happen on this soil whenever a structure is built against another—there will be a fracture in the old building. This has been universal in my experience in the observation of my own work and the work of others; wherever a new building is erected alongside of an old building it will crack it, the same as happened here. How much the settlement has been it is very difficult to determine without taking levels. The fracture in this wall, that I spoke of, is eighty feet above the base. My impression is that the west wall of the old Court House has been carried down over an inch and a half, as is evidenced by this fracture in the upper story. I saw no indications of crushing the stonework on the outside. There must have been some give in the stonework, but none is perceptible. I do not apprehend any danger to the old building, except to the plaster. I do not think its strength has been materially impaired. This is my general view of the matter.

Commissioner CARTER. Is it (the fracture) nearly the same north and south on both walls?

Mr. VAN OSDEL. About the same. The east part of the old building—the stone-work in the thirty-two feet north and south walls—[illegible] upper wall, does not appear to be fractured. It has settled in a body.

Supervisor WAITE. May I ask a question?

Mr. VAN OSDEL. Yes, sir; certainly.

Supervisor WAITE. Is that depression caused by the new wing?

Mr. VAN OSDEL. Yes, sir. I arrive at that conclusion from this fact: After the old building had been standing seven years, I put a twenty-five foot story on top of it. That entire building settled an inch and a half by putting on the upper story; but it settled equally, and made no fracture.

Supervisor WAITE. Is the foundation of the new wall lower than the old one?

Mr. VAN OSDEL. That I do not know, sir. The wall may have been settled by undermining.

Commissioner CARTER. My impression is that it is not. I do not know certainly about it. I do not think it very likely that it was excavated lower. They didn't go very deep. Did not Mr. Rose consult with you about it?

Mr. VAN OSDEL. I never saw the foundations of either wing.

Mr. CHESBROUGH. Mr. Boyington, will you make your statement—express your views?

Mr. BOYINGTON. I agree in the main with Mr. Van Osdel's statement in reference to the old building, and the effect the new building had upon it. My attention was never, before this time, called to the walls of the old building. Mr. Van Osdel, in the course of our investigation, remarked that he had discovered a settlement of an inch and a half in a wall, from its original construction, when he put on the upper story. It certainly now must be three or four inches, and my impression is that it is more than that, from the effects of joining this new building to it. I think the new building has had a tendency to cause a general strain of the old structure, which would never have occurred or been apparent in proportion, as since this new building was put up. I think the walls must have settled two inches in consequence, and perhaps more.

Commissioner CARTER. I believe the walls are not tied together?

Mr. BOYINGTON. No. It is the effect of the earth. There is friction. I do not consider that the old building is in danger. The middle part seems to be in as good and substantial a condition as it ever was, all the way up. The effect of these new wings seems to have acted about equally on either side, and has had a tendency to strain the entire structure. The effect can be seen in the middle of the building. Its general stability has been affected.

Supervisor WAITE. Did you examine the vault in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court?

Mr. BOYINGTON. We did not go into it; we went around it.

Mr. VAN OSDEL. I would like to make a remark. The floor in the corridor of the jail is very much out of level. I think when the joists were first placed upon the wall they were not levelled; were out of level when the floor was laid, so that the floor shows all the depression of the original structure, and also of the upper story. The whole settlement is evidenced by the floor.

Mr. BOYINGTON. You will find the same thing in the Supervisors' room.

Mr. VAN OSDEL. The floor shows the settlement of the three additions, the original building, the additional story, and the new wings, all have had a tendency to carry the walls down.

Mr. CHESBROUGH. Do you remember, before you put on the addition, that there was a settlement?

Mr. VAN OSDEL. Yes, sir. The settlement, in my recollection, has always been an inch and a quarter.

Mr. CHESBROUGH. Did the addition cause a settlement of two inches? That would be three and a half inches before the wings were put on.

Mr. VAN OSDEL. Yes. The joists were never in their original position, and consequently show the settlement of the three divisions.

Mr. BOYINGTON. I never examined it before now, and did not know there was any defect. My attention was never called to it. But it occurs to me now that such a large portion of it could have settled. There is no defective place in the superstructure of the old building to amount to anything. You will find, by minute examination, that north and south across the centre of the building, the walls are not so depressed as they seem to be at that point.

Mr. CHESBROUGH. Did not the walls of the old building, before the commencement of the new one, come down together?

Mr. BOYINGTON. Yes. We did not discover any fissures in the wall except where the new buildings have made them. The depression is nearly as much north and south as it is east and west, and for that reason I think the new buildings have had greatly more influence upon the settlement in proportion than the old story.

Mr. CHESBROUGH. It must have been more than an inch and a quarter?

Mr. VAN OSDEL. We noticed in the east south window of the old building, a depression of an inch, in the width of the window.

Mr. CHESBROUGH. Mr. Burling, will you give us your views?

Mr. BURLING. I have listened to about all the gentlemen have said, and regard their solution of the difficulty as pretty nearly correct. There is no sort of doubt but what the damage to the old building is caused by the settlement of the new ones. The question as to the amount of settlement, I do not think enters particularly into the matter. It is somewhere between an inch and a half and two inches in my opinion. The question that interests most people is, the safety of the old building, and a good many are alarmed in consequence of the cracks in the floor, and the cracked plaster. This is in consequence of the settlement of the east and west walls. There is no doubt in my mind about it. Their going down has had a tendency to draw the whole building apart; that is, lifting the centre and drawing the ends down, making a sort of bow. You cannot bend a rigid structure like a wall, without breaking it; and, of course, if the ends come down you have a fracture somewhere. The fracture is seen in several corners. You cannot tell how far the damage has extended, if you call it "damage" at all. The safety of the building I do not think is affected. It can be repaired and made just as strong as it ever was, perhaps. I went up to the roof and saw that that was all right. The ceiling joists and every part of the building were all good. The joists can be straightened out and the cracks filled up. As far as I was able to discover, after a careful examination, I did not find anything to cause alarm. I did not see anything in the court rooms which would make them any weaker than they were before. They were strong enough to have been full to overflowing, and, according to the opinion that I have regarding the strength of the floor, do not think they can go down.

Mr. CHESBROUGH. The committee carefully examined the ends of the joists on the upper walls in order to settle that.

Mr. BURLING. I found they all had sufficient bearing, and that there was no movement of sufficient magnitude to make the floor weak. There is no danger of the walls going down further. The new building might be taken away and I do not think the old one would be injured greatly, except by the fracture in the walls.

Commissioner CARTER. It is generally admitted that this wall has settled more or less; was it not unavoidable?

Mr. BURLING. If I [illegible] built it I should not have put a new wall there. Mr. Boyington asked me why they put the new wall so far away from the old building, and said the idea was to prevent the settlement of the old building. I said you will not accomplish anything by that. The moment you build a wall outside, you compress the earth this side, and I think you had better connect the corners and leave the wall just as it is. He said that was all settled, and nothing more was thought about it. Building the new work against the old settled the old work.

Mr. VAN OSDEL. I would like to have Mr. Chesbrough's views.

Mr. BOYINGTON. So should I, also.

Mr. CHESBROUGH. I feel that I can add very little to what has been said. I am no architect, and must confess, since I have been employed in this investigation, that there is a vast difference between an engineer and an architect. But I can say this much, that in putting up heavy structures of various kinds, attention must be paid to the foundation. If a new building is put beside an old one, the old one will settle. In the building of towers, if an old building is adjoining, you must take it for granted that there will be a settlement. As an engineer, I have used piles in order to avoid settling, but did not succeed. In our clay, piles really do not prevent it. While the books lay down general rules for these things, and say put in piles, you will be sure to find settlement. I have inquired of architects why certain things are not done in erecting buildings on our soft soil, and they told me they had tried them and found they did not correct the evils. I am satisfied myself that the cause of the settlement of the building is the inequality of the soil; that is, the old building had compressed the soil and made it firm, and the new building going on soil such as the original was, before the centre was built, of course would compress that as much as its weight would allow. And I do not think there can be any doubt as to the cause of the fracture.

Mr. BURLING. Do you think if a sufficient number of piles had been driven in the ground the ends of the old building would have been damaged? Would it not have shattered it all to pieces?

Mr. CHESBROUGH. That is a very important matter to bring out. I mention it as coming up in the practice of an engineer when he has difficulties of that kind to overcome. Now to show the very difficulty you speak of. At our water works, Mr. Boyington himself erected a chimney for the boilers. It was very tall, with light walls, and the desire was to have no settlement. Piles were driven in, but they did not prevent a crack in the wall. The building has cracked again and again, and it has been difficult to keep it in proper repair on account of the settlement.

Mr. BURLING. I have studied this piling question to some extent. If you drive them into clay and put a heavy load on them there will be some settlement.

Commissioner PRINDIVILLE. Have you formed an opinion as to the safety of the building? That is what the public are most interested in, even more than the amount of the damage.

Mr. CHESBROUGH. I can see no reason why the building should fall down. The walls are damaged very much in appearance, and they are broken and cracked; but there is no evidence of bulging out or anything that looks like falling down. I should have no fear for my own personal safety in going into the building.

Commissioner PRINDIVILLE. Do you think there would be danger if the building was crammed full of people?

Mr. CHESBROUGH. I should want all the supports looked to carefully, and some precautions taken.

Mr. BOYINGTON. Do you refer to the old or the new building?

Mr. CHESBROUGH. I think it would be better if the old was looked to. It seems to be necessary; but then I should want to look at it a little more carefully. So far as we examined it, there was no evidence of the joists getting off the floors.

Mr. BURLING. The inequality of the floor is apparent to everybody, but I do not think that impairs the strength.

Supervisor WAITE. Do you think the settlement is caused by a defective foundation?

Mr. CHESBROUGH. That is a very difficult question to answer. Do you mean the defective floor?

Supervisor WAITE. A defect in the plan of architecture. I am a representative of the county, and the county has the same interest in the matter as the city. The same architect was employed by both, and what affects one affects the other.

Commissioner CARTER. As I understand it, you are on the old building.

Supervisor DOLTON. Is not Supervisor Waite ahead of the question?

Commissioner CARTER. That question may arise when we come to the new building.

Supervisor WAITE. I am speaking of the effect upon the old building.

Mr. CHESBROUGH. It is owing to the settlement of the new buildings. Perhaps that question will come up when we come to the wings. Has as much been said by the gentlemen as they desire?

Mr. BOYINGTON. The next question that would seem to be in order is the roof question.

Commissioner CARTER. I would suggest that what has been said in order to meet that part of the resolution, whether any measures are necessary to render the old part secure—

Mr. BOYINGTON. We will undertake to embody that in our report.

Commissioner PRINDIVILLE. Would you consider the old building perfectly safe as it is, crammed full of people, as it will be in times of great public excitement? That building being public, we all know it is apt to be very full of people.

Mr. VAN OSDEL. I consider it just as safe as before the foundations were made for the new wing.

Mr. BURLING. I could not answer that question without a thorough examination of the structure. When it comes to examining critically some defects, unknown now, may be found. With the present knowledge I have, I consider there are no serious defects; but by critical examination, I might find something which would shake my confidence. The building is twenty years old, and it is pretty hard to say that you have confidence in it.

Commissioner CARTER. So far as any knowledge you have now, it is all right?

Mr. BURLING. Yes, I think so. I have seen joists in a building that were four inches out of level in consequence of a heavy building being put alongside. It looked very bad; many people said the building would come down, but the joists were straightened and the people never knew the difference.

Mr. CHESBROUGH. There is something that we did not look at. I would like to know if the columns are vertical. I do not suppose they have been moved much, but I should want to examine into it a little more carefully.

Mr. BURLING. I would like to look into that before I said positively that the building was safe. I say it, but not with that degree of certainty which would be demanded.

NOW TO THE ROOF.

Mr. CHESBROUGH. It seems to me, too, that we have an exceedingly short time to make up our minds as to what had best be done. The next question was the roof.

Mr. BURLING. Well, gentlemen, in the first place, the roof is down. [Laughter.] It is apparent to everybody that it was not strong enough, I suppose the question is where it lacked strength?

Mr. CHESBROUGH. I suppose that is what is desired to be known.

Mr. BURLING. We tried to find some plan by which the roof was constructed, but were unable [illegible] roof, without any detail [illegible] of the roof, the size of the iron is given, and an idea of the roof; and we find upon questioning Mr. Letz, the maker, and Mr. Rose, the architect, that this was the specification from which the estimate of the cost of the roof was drawn. I think both agree upon that. And we further find, at least I have come to that conclusion, that the iron for the roof was even thicker than the contract called for. In one or two cases it is so beyond question. The quality and kind of the material is fully equal and up to the contract, and the workmanship, as far as my judgment goes, I find to be reasonably well done. In my opinion its fall was caused by the inconsistent proportion. The tie rods were strong enough, perhaps stronger than they were required to be; the struts and rafters were too weak—that is to say, they had not stiffness enough, and consequently, as it is technically called, "buckled." I think if it had been stiff enough it would have remained. The cause of the fall of the roof was the bending or "buckling" of the rafters, and the want of supports or braces between them. The stiffness might have been obtained by T angle iron, or with braces between the rafters.

Mr. BOYINGTON. I agree with Mr. Burling as far as having failed to discover any plans by which the roof was originally designed to be constructed, or, in fact, by which it has been constructed. We have not been able to get anything. The specification in the contract sets forth the intended size of the principal parts of the roof. We find the construction of the roof embodied these sizes in the main, but some parts are of larger, heavier iron. I judge, from the remarks we have been able to draw from Messrs. Rose & Chapman and Letz & Son, that Letz & Son took the contract and specification embodied in it, and made a plan to suit themselves, being guided as near as they could by the specifications, and distributed the iron in proportion as was specified. It looks to me very much as though they made their own sketches and plans, and worked up the roof from it, being guided in the main by the specifications, as they claim they had no right to make a much, if any, different construction from what was presented. The form of bracing, trussing, etc., etc., adopted is not stated in the specifications, and no plan shows it—that is, no plan that I saw. All this is admitted. The original plan must have been ignored. My opinion as to the cause of the failure of the roof is the want of knowledge of putting iron together properly, on the part of the architects and contractors; that they did not understand the effects of straining so as to distribute the iron in proper places, and judiciously use it. I do not think there was iron enough in the roof. They put it in the best shape they could to make it a permanent structure, according to the plan. I differ with Mr. Burling in the idea that angle iron might have been used to strengthen it. There was weakness in it to begin with, and no substitute could hardly have been put up to make it a strong structure. If the supports had been put up there would still have been two feet, sufficient room for the rafters to come down. Consequently, I think the want of strength in the first place was the fault.

Mr. BURLING. I think T iron supports would have prevented the rafters from "buckling" or breaking.

Mr. BOYINGTON. It was the want of proper iron and shape that caused the failure. I do not know but that the kind of iron used was put together as well as it could be, but it is evident that there was lack of judgment somewhere in the putting of the roof together. I think, further, that Letz & Son had their own way, but, being the contractors, threw the responsibility on Messrs. Rose & Chapman, who were present at different times and allowed the work to go on, as they did, without opposition.

Mr. VAN OSDEL. My opinion in regard to the responsibility of the plan of roof of the west wing of the Court House is, that the plan of Mr. Chapman to have angle iron each side of the rafters would have been sufficient to prevent the catastrophe; that Mr. Letz is not only the contractor, but the originator of the plan of the roof. There was no provision made to resist the tendency of "buckling" in the struts or rafters, and that the roof fell on account of the buckling of the struts or rafters. The architects are censurable in that they adopted Mr. Letz's plan of roof, and carried it out without making proper arrangements to resist a tendency to buckle in the rafters. I agree with Mr. Burling that the portion of the roof now remaining upon the building should be strengthened, and, if so strengthened, it will stand there for all time. But it should be so worked together as to resist every tendency to buckle or strain. If the rafters can be kept in the strut line, they will not fall down. There are three ways for a roof to fail. One is to break the tension rod; another is that the rafters bend edgeways, and the third is that the rafters bend sideways. These bent sideways, in my judgment. There was nothing to resist the bending sideways that I could discover. My judgment is that the roof now on the building can be made secure by such protection as will prevent the rafters from bending in this wise. If I had designed the roof, I should have given greater height to the rafters than two and a quarter inches. They are made two and three quarters, but two quarters are imitation, which makes them equal to a two and a quarter inch rafter.

Mr. CHESBROUGH. The committee examined both the architect and the contractor very carefully, in the session yesterday. This, of course, is considered a point of a great deal of interest, as to where the responsibility lies with regard to this matter. I think if I go over the ground a little, I may bring out one or two points that have not been brought out yet. It was evident that the architect had been governed by the contractor very much, in some of his views, and yet the question was asked the architect whether the specifications which were presented, and which are substantially those upon which the roof was constructed,—whether they were made out before or after the work was advertised. The answer was that the specifications were made out before, and sent to several other parties as well as Mr. Letz. The architect mentioned that he had relied upon the judgment of the contractor, he being an old roof-builder, and having had much experience in such matters; still, he felt after all that it was his responsibility. The question was asked the architect if the material was inferior or equal to what was called for. He had no fault to find with it, and I understood him to say that he had no fault to find with the workmanship. Both the contractor and architect had full confidence that the roof would stand, until it gave way. I would also mention this fact; that the committee in examining the roof, and that part which is still standing, find that some of the rafters were bent considerably, showing that they need the strengthening which has been mentioned here. It was a question whether principals lateral, or additional trusses, rafters, or tie-rods, should be put in.

Mr. BURLING. I think we all agree that the roof was not strong enough, and that we all agree that if the rafters or struts had been of T-iron, the roof would have stood.

Mr. BOYINTON. I think it would.

Mr. BURLING. I think, if the roof standing, is supported properly it would stand.

Mr. BOYINGTON. I shall have to differ in that particular. It may stand, but it is a wreck as it is. I do not see how you can put proper strength to it in its present shape. You can take it down and do it. I do not see how you can put proper strength under it to give it sufficient strength to stand.

Mr. BURLING. I think the committee got this idea from the architect and contractor—that the contractor took the specifications and built the best roof he could according to them.

Mr. CHESBROUGH. I gathered this idea—that the contractor really had no plan before him. At least that was his statement. He had specifications, and he drew a plan which he supposed would meet the specifications, and he discussed with the architect as to how the plan should be carried out. The architect having had little or no experience in iron roofing before, and knowing the contractor had had a great deal, felt he was leaning upon his judgment in the matter. But the contractors, both the father and the son, it may be stated here, state distinctly that they were governed by the directions of the architect in the matter. While that may be, the architect adopted the suggestions of the contractor.

Mr. BURLING. I think that was admitted by the architect.

Commissioner CARTER. I would like to ask you, gentlemen, if you were not shown what purported to be the original plans of the roof?

Mr. CHESBROUGH. There was a plan presented, and that was of angle iron; but there was nothing said about angle iron in the specifications.

Mr. BOYINGTON. The contract seems to have been made out afterwards.

Mr. CHESBROUGH. Seems to have been set aside after it was drawn.

Commissioner CARTER. I would like to know how far the original plan coincided with the one adopted. Did you examine it with reference to that?

Mr. BURLING. I did not examine it with a view to that.

Mr. CHESBROUGH. Speaking for myself, I believe that angle iron would have prevented the buckling, which we suppose was the cause of the roof falling. The rafters could not have buckled with proper angle-iron.

Mr. BOYINGTON. My impression is that if the plan had been carried out the roof would have stood, although I do not consider it a good construction. Some things about it are far superior to the present one.

Mr. BURLING. There were only eight principals in one hundred and thirty feet in that plan. I think it very likely that the roof adopted was quite as good as the one drawn. There were only eight principals on that entire roof. I think the change was a judicious one, but the mistake is the faulty construction of this roof, and that lies between Mr. Letz and Mr. Rose.

Mr. CHESBROUGH. The next point for consideration is, what measures are necessary to strengthen the remaining portion of the roof of the west wing?

A POINT RAISED.

Supervisor WORTHINGTON. Allow me to ask one question on a point which does not seem to have been fully discussed. Was not the settling of the wings at the base of the old building, in unequal proportion, the immediate cause of the falling of the roof?—the drawing down at one point more strong than at another?

Mr. CHESBROUGH. That was the opinion of the contractor, and the committee thought it over, and looked at the walls with reference to it. But the walls did not give that evidence of settling which is implied in the opinion of the contractor. We looked at the walls, and could not see any evidence of settling, and told him so. Mr. Letz told me there was a settlement of five inches.

Commissioner CARTER. It might be well to bear in mind that these walls were up quite a long time before the roof was on, so that a great deal of the settlement was made before the roof was put on.

Mr. CHESBROUGH. If you will look at the building you will see no settlement of that kind.

Supervisor WORTHINGTON. These wings extending past the ground of the old Court House, where the ground was more compressed by the old building, would it not be more natural for these wings to settle than it would immediately opposite the old building.

Mr. BURLING. Very probably. The ground opposite the old building might be a great deal harder than anywhere else.

Supervisor WAITE. Was the roof so anchored to the wall that the rolling of the wall, either in or out, would cause the rafters to buckle?

Mr. BURLING. I should think not. I should answer that question by saying it is my opinion that the cause of the failure of the roof was the buckling of the rafters. I do not think it was necessary to anchor it at all.

Supervisor WAITE. There was no parting of the tension rods?

Mr. BURLING. I did not discover any.

Mr. CHESBROUGH. If the settlement, you suppose [illegible], it ought to show itself by the masonry inclining [illegible] the earth; also by cracks in the wall. These are not apparent.

Supervisor WAITE. Did either of you discover that the outside walls were out of plumb?

Mr. BURLING. I did not.

Supervisor WAITE. Did you examine them with reference to that?

Mr. CHESBROUGH. Do you mean those of the old or new building?

Supervisor WAITE. The old building.

Mr. CHESBROUGH. We noticed part of the old building out of plumb.

Supervisor WAITE. But you did not examine the new wing?

Mr. CHESBROUGH. We had nothing by which we could really test it—nothing by which a plumb line could be dropped. We did not observe anything to be looking up.

Supervisor WAITE. Could not see it with the eye?

Mr. CHESBROUGH. No.

Supervisor WAITE. It was remarked to me that one of the walls on Clark street, and one on LaSalle street, had settled ten inches.

Mr. VAN OSDEL. I looked at it, but it looks plumb to me. You cannot discover whether anything is out of plumb without taking an instrument.

Mr. BURLING. That place where they were going to put a head in, we examined, and found it did not exceed three-quarters of an inch in width.

Supervisor WAITE. Have you examined the crack in a pigeon-hole in the vault of Mr. Stevenson's office in the east wing of the old building? I put my whole hand into it.

Mr. BURLING. I saw that crack.

Supervisor WAITE. In the vault where they put the papers? They called me in to examine it.

Mr. VAN OSDEL. It may have been caused by the settling of the vault itself.

INTERIOR OF NEW BUILDING.

Mr. BOYINGTON. Here is a clause to report upon: "Whether in their opinion further measures are necessary to be taken to strengthen and render more secure any portion of the same." That is the new building.

Mr. CARTER. Now, we want to come into the interior of that building. Why I refer to that is, that some partitions have been taken out and several iron girders that nothing has been said about.

Mr. CHESBROUGH. The question comes up with reference to the partitions that have been taken out and alterations made. What should be done in reference [illegible]

Mr. VAN OSDEL. I observed a brick partition in the second story. I think it is the first above the principal story, a six-inch brick wall, supported by two iron columns. The length of that wall—

Mr. BURLING. It is fifty-three feet long by twenty-two feet high.

Mr. VAN OSDEL. It is supported by two iron columns. My judgment is that it is not safe. The remedy would be to take it down and put up a lighter partition, which should answer the purpose of being fire-proof, or to put new columns under it.

Mr. BURLING. I would suggest to the consideration of the committee the propriety of taking out that wall, or to remove part of the wall, anyway, and then put additional columns under it.

Mr. CARTER. Two?

Mr. VAN OSDEL. Three. I would remove all walls that rest transversely on those beams (designating place in Comptroller's office). There is so much weight on this wall. It rests on a double rolled iron beam which has deflected, I should think, at least two inches, and it throws all the weight finally upon this wall; and it would be just as well to have been a partition lathed with iron, and be only one-sixth or one-eighth part of the weight of it. There is another wall in this part of the building that I think unsafe.

Mr. BURLING. Yes, I should clean that out too.

Mr. CARTER. It would be less expensive to put extra columns under it.

Mr. BURLING. Yes; but these walls had better be taken down, and some lighter partitions put in.

Mr. CARTER. The wall on the third story is to be taken out, so as to throw all that save into the room of the Recorder's Court, which is found not to be large enough.

Mr. VAN OSDEL. I am glad to [illegible].

Supervisor GIBBS. Mr. Waite, as Chairman of the Court House Committee, I would suggest to you the propriety of asking these gentlemen to examine the Court House wing also.

Supervisor WAITE. I would like to have a private consultation of the committee before we come to any conclusion. I think we have gained a great deal of valuable information, and I am very much obliged for it.

Mr. CARTER. I can give you a room to consult in if you desire to speak in private. [A room being tendered, the County Committee retired.]

Mr. BURLING. This wall in the Recorder's Court has about 1,272 cubic feet. That will be about sixty tons weight of wall, and the weight of the people that will occupy the space afforded by taking down the wall at three feet per person.

Mr. BOYINGTON. In the course they will get it to two feet.

Mr. BURLING. At two feet to the person, there will be 689 persons; that will be about twenty-five tons of persons. You put on twenty-five tons of load, and take off sixty tons of wall.

Mr. BOYINGTON. There can be a column put under there.

Mr. BURLING. If we take the wall out, that would relieve the floor below.

Mr. BOYINGTON. I suggest that we put another column under, in the Clerk's office.

The committee then adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee reassembled at the hour mentioned, and, after two hours' deliberation, submitted the following as their report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

*To the Board of Public Works:*

GENTLEMEN: We, the committee appointed to examine the roof of the west wing of the Court House, and report to you the cause of the failure of said roof, together with the condition of the building itself, and the safety of the old portion, and also to report what, in our judgment, is necessary to make the whole complete and serviceable, would respectfully submit the following as the results of our examination, and the measures which should be taken to secure permanence:

1. In relation to the roof, we find it to be what is termed a "truss roof," made of iron, consisting of trusses placed five feet apart, each being a triangle in form—a system of construction quite common, and ordinarily good, depending of course upon the disposition of the material, and particularly in so adjusting it, that the strain upon the various parts will be equal. We find in this roof that [illegible] parts which are subjected to, and intended to resist a compressive strain, were not of sufficient strength, and bent, or, what is technically called "buckled," and [illegible] the whole to fall, a result directly [illegible] to a defective plan of construction.

2. That portion of the roof remaining upon the building should have additional strength given it by inserting trusses between the present trussed rafters, and braces and straining rods placed between the rafters, to retain them in position. The roof should be supported temporarily by means of posts extending from the upper floor to the ridge-pole, and this should be done immediately.

3. We also recommend that the walls of the corridor be carried up to the roof, superseding the use of the iron columns now resting upon these walls.

4. We recommend the placing of three columns under the iron girder in the first story, in the Tax Collector's room, and the taking down of all brick wall now resting upon the ceilings. If partitions are required in place of the walls, they should be made fire-proof with iron lath.

5. We find no indications of instability in any of the exterior walls, no evidence of weakness being apparent.

6. On a careful examination of the foundation of the inside walls, no evidence of weakness is observable except in the foundation of one iron column, which we propose to relieve by the introduction of three additional columns in the first story.

7. That the walls of the building have settled, does not, in our judgment, impair their strength, nor is the amount of settlement much, if any, greater than in other buildings of the size.

8. After careful examination we found the old Court House building damaged in the walls and plastering to an extent which will require important repairs. But we do not consider the stability of the building materially injured. In making these repairs we would recommend a careful examination of such points as are material to the construction, as possible defects, not now known to us, may exist.

J. [illegible] CHESBROUGH.
W. W. BOYINGTON.
E. BURLING.

The committee then adjourned.

### Charge to the Grand Jury.

The grand jury of the Recorder's Court yesterday presented several indictments, and the body was then specially charged by the Hon. W. K. McAllister, Recorder, upon the subject of the recent fall of the roof of the west wing of the Court House [illegible]. The Court first considered the question whether there could be an indictable offence committed by the defective and negligent construction of the building, and, having concluded that there might be, passed to a consideration of the elements going to make up the criminal act. Having stated that, he showed how, in a certain state of case, parties engaged in the erection of the building might be liable, even to imprisonment in the man-trap their own ingenuity had formed. The charge was as follows:

THE CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN: It has been the custom from time immemorial for the courts to give special charges to the grand jury upon matters of special public interest. I am about to perform a duty of that kind, and I am desirous, as far as I am concerned, to do it calmly and dispassionately, for the purpose of promoting public justice, and that alone.

Some of the facts pertaining to this matter are open and notorious, well understood. Others will require to be ascertained by the jury by competent evidence, as in other cases.

It is well known to you all, that there have been in progress of erection, for a year back, two wings to this Court House. It is well known to you that recently the roofs of both of these wings have fallen in; in the case of the west end, involving the life and limbs of several persons. It becomes material to inquire whether, in the process of this erection of these two additions to the Court House, and the manner in which it was done, there has been a criminal offence committed, and, if so, what that criminal offence is.

I propose to submit to you some principles of law applicable to the case and leave the matter, calling upon you earnestly to investigate it, and to determine whether or not any persons are responsible for a crime.

If any crime has been committed, it is that of erecting a common public nuisance.

The law applicable to the facts of the case, in order to determine whether or not it constitutes a nuisance, requires you to consider the circumstances of the structure.

In the first place, the structure stands upon a public square. It is annexed to and adjoining a public Court House, and (I am speaking of that wing upon the west end) it abuts upon a public street. It was lawful for the proper authorities to erect a structure for the purpose of public business, but, if in the manner of that erection they have made it, from the circumstances of the case, dangerous to life or limb, then, from the circumstances in which it is placed, the public position it occupies, its contiguity to the street, and the purpose for which it is erected, it becomes dangerous to the life and limb of the public, it is a public nuisance.

It is for you to determine, gentlemen, as a question of fact, whether that portion of it to which I have alluded, the west end in particular, was so constructed as to make it thus dangerous to life and limb, so far as the public is concerned. And, in such a case, it does not require that all of the public should be exposed, but it is a public place, contiguous to a public street, to be used for public purposes, where people may go and come. That would constitute it such, if it be, in fact, dangerous to life and limb.

The roof has fallen. If that event had been postponed for a period of sixty days, instead of happening when it did, and this court had been transferred to the room designated for it in that west wing, with the ordinary attraction to people of a city to attend criminal courts, there might have been, at the time of that catastrophe, hundreds and hundreds of people exposed to the calamities which would befal them by the falling in of the roof of the building.

If you are riding in a train of cars as a passenger, and the wheels break down, the accident itself is presumptive evidence of negligence. So, in this case, in the absence of any peculiar action of the elements like a tornado, whirlwind, or terrible snow, the fact of the roof falling in, in the manner it did, is evidence, of itself, of negligence in its construction.

In investigating this question, because it is material, in order to constitute the offence, that you should find that there has been, in the management of the construction of this building, negligence, carelessness, or recklessness. No matter from what motive, whether from cupidity, corruption, or what it may be, if it has been negligently conducted, and became unsafe to the public, it became a nuisance, and those who are engaged in it would be guilty of the crime of nuisance.

It may be stated that this happened because of some inherent, unavoidable flaw in the iron of which the roof was composed, or other material. Upon that question it will be proper for you to consider the extraordinary fact that upon the same day the roofs fall upon the east and west end. To illustrate: Supposing that some new machinery, as wheels, should be invented and patented for the use of railroads, and that a particular railroad company should adopt this improvement, and it should on a particular day start out two trains of cars, and it should so happen that the wheels on both trains, on the same day, should both break, and twenty or thirty people be killed by the accident, could any sensible man say it was probably owing to an unavoidable accident? Would he not rather say it was owing to a defect that ought to have been known, and that they were guilty of culpable negligence in making an experiment of a new thing in so important a matter?

It has occurred to me to analyze carefully and fully the legal relations growing out of this transaction. There is no doubt, since the case of The People v. The City of Albany, reported in 11 Wendell, that a municipal corporation may be indicted for a nuisance; that is, when it does that which it ought not to do, or omits that which it ought to do. But, in this case, it will be maintained that the city of Chicago did not intend to erect a nuisance. It is manifest that the county of Cook did not intend to erect a nuisance. This matter has been let out, as it will probably appear, upon contract, and during the performance of that contract, while it is in the hands of other persons, it may be a matter of great doubt whether the city itself is under any responsibility. There is no manner of doubt that when the city, owning the fee of the streets, authorizes an improvement in the streets, although it may be let by contract; yet, if these streets are left in a dangerous condition, dangerous to those who may travel on them, the city itself would be liable. But that is not quite this case. This stands on a different principle. It is more like the case which has frequently arisen, especially in England, where, as we know, the inhabitants of a county are chargeable with the duty of keeping bridges in repair. And cases have arisen where individuals or turnpike companies have erected bridges which were slightly and imperfectly constructed, for the purpose of throwing upon the county the burden of doing the work well, or maintaining it. The rule in such a case, established by the King's Bench, is, if the inhabitants did not treat that structure as a nuisance, and have it indicted as such, but go on and use it for a sufficient length of time, to authorize the inference of acquiescence in it, then the county became responsible for it; but, if they proceed at once and have it indicted as a nuisance, then that liability does not follow.

In such a case as this, it will be the duty of the grand jury to ascertain who are the responsible and authorized persons who controlled and participated, any body who had a controlling voice and participated in getting up this structure, and if it turn out to be a nuisance, they would be liable to an indictment. I have the most [illegible] to know, parties who were engaged in [illegible] direct information, who informed the Board of Public Works, who informed the architect of this work, that it had been tried, and that this kind of roof was unsafe, and ought not to be adopted. It will be necessary for you to inquire whether that took place, whether or not they were notified through the public press; whether they had their attention called to it sufficiently to be upon their guard, because, gentlemen, this is no slight affair, that the money of the city should be used in this structure, and, instead of being made suitable for the purpose, the structure is left as a trap for human beings to be caught in, and their lives and limbs sacrificed to the cupidity, neglect, or whatever improper motive it may be, of the parties engaged in it. It is no trifling affair, and it requires a careful and serious investigation. Let it be known that those who are engaged in this kind of work, if they are guilty of giving to us a dangerous structure—dangerous to life and limb of the people—that they are liable to be punished by an imprisonment for six months beneath the dangerous structure of their own creation, and, my word for it, it will have more effect to repress this kind of conduct, this recklessness, than almost anything else that can be done.

I call upon you, as the grand jury of this court, to investigate this subject carefully, dispassionately, and fearlessly. It would be far better that the physical foundation of this Temple of Justice should sink deep down into the sands that underlie it, that this superstructure should tremble in ruin, and you and I be buried beneath it, than that its moral and legal foundation should be sapped away by courts and juries, shirking their high and responsible duty, from fear, favor, or other improper motive. I ask you to take the case and consider it fully. You have the time and the ability to do it. All the means necessary for that purpose will be at your command; and an investigation in a court of justice, conducted under the rules of evidence, by the proper application of the principles of law, will tend far more to exhibit the truth of the matter than any informal investigation outside.

Mr. Wicker asked whether the attention of the grand jury should be given exclusively to the west wing.

The Court. I think that it is better now that you confine your attention to the west wing and the west side of the Court House. You should, perhaps, ascertain whether the foundations of this building are safe. You can see here where you are that this end of the Court House has settled [illegible], and if it be a fact, as I have heard it stated, that this building is built in a slough, and that no piles were driven, it may lead to the conclusion that it too is liable to tumble in. If such is the fact, it is proper that it should be known.

The grand jury retired, and at once sent out its subpœnas for parties supposed to have connection with the buildings.

### Suggestions.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

Referring to the very generally received opinion that the whole Court House structure is unsafe, and liable to come to the ground before long of its own gravitation, I would call the attention of our authorities and citizens especially to a movement looking to removing the present building, and the erection on same site of a business building, which should occupy the entire four fronts—the floor immediately above to be for court rooms and public offices generally. The funds for erecting can be readily obtained on bonds issued by county and city, for thirty years, bearing interest at 6 per cent. The rents from stores would probably give 10 per cent, or say 4 per cent per annum over the interest, clear of taxes and repairs, and create a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the debt at maturity. The annual dividend of the Chamber of Commerce to its stockholders is 10 per cent net (clear of all taxes and repairs). Hence I cannot see why a business block more advantageously located could not be made to give an equally large return, especially as it would occupy fronts on all sides, which would be unrivalled for business, whether for banks, insurance companies, or more general business purposes. The unrivalled location would cause the stores or offices to be sought with avidity at largely remunerating rents. I throw out these suggestions in a general manner, and trust they may lead to action in the premises.

A CITIZEN.

CHICAGO, March 15, 1870.

## THE WINNIPEG REBELLION.

### Release of the Canadian Prisoners—An Election—Delegates to Treat with the Dominion Government.

ST. PAUL, March 15.—The Red River *New Nation*, of February 25, says the late threatening movement on the part of the English settlers, for the release of the Canadian prisoners at Fort Garry, has subsided. President Riel, to prevent bloodshed, released all the prisoners, whereupon the English force, numbering 600 well organized armed men, disbanded and returned home, leaving the settlement quiet. An election had just taken place of members of the new Council Board of the new Provincial Government, which would soon assemble. Delegates would shortly leave for Canada, to conclude arrangements with the Dominion Government. It is understood that the Canadian Government is willing to grant all the rights and demands of the Red River people.

ST. PAUL, March 15.—The suppressed issue of the *New Nation* is received. Dr. Schultz has been declared banished from the Territory. There is nothing new or startling.

## FULTON ILL.

### Sudden Death of a Prominent Business Man.

FULTON, Ill., March 15.—J. C. Bucher, a leading business man of Clinton, Iowa, died at that place on Saturday morning last. His death was caused by paralysis. During the week previous to his death he was engaged in a trial involving $25,000, for which he had been sued for alleged false imprisonment. He was in daily attendance, being carried into the court room in a chair. The case was decided in Mr. Bucher's favor at about 9 o'clock in the morning, and he died two hours later. Mr. Bucher had been doing a large business in Clinton for several years. He was a close business man, and had a personal supervision over all his affairs. His life was insured for $35,000. He is said to have been worth about $15,000.

### Charter Election in Wilmington, Ill.

WILMINGTON, March 14.—Thomas Bulpin was elected Mayor of this place over William H. Odell by a majority. The election was to fill the unexpired term of J. D. Henderson, resigned. John Fisher, Edward H. Jessup, and A. J. Lyon were elected Aldermen.

### The Alabama Claims.

*Washington (March 13) Despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.*

It was announced several weeks ago that all correspondence and negotiations on the Alabama claims had been suspended. It appears now, however, that there is further correspondence in progress, which may lead to additional negotiations, and possibly an adjustment of the long pending difficulties between the two governments. It will be remembered that Secretary Fish, in an elaborate despatch, reviewed the whole question, and [illegible] occasion to recapitulate the positions assumed by our government and the wrongs to our people, growing out of the action of the English Government in allowing the Alabama and other piratical vessels to be fitted out and depart from English ports to prey upon our commerce. This despatch was not well received by Her Majesty's Minister, which fact Mr. Motley communicated to the Secretary of State in answering this despatch. Lord Clarendon respectfully declined, in a brief note, to continue the correspondence, which was read to the Secretary of State by Mr. Thornton. Accompanying this note was an elaborate document, or statement, which was neither dated nor signed, and which was not read to the Secretary of State. Some time after, Secretary Fish learned that the accompanying document was intended as an answer to his despatch. Not having any official knowledge of this, he immediately addressed a note to Lord Clarendon, through our Minister, to know whether the unsigned document was to be regarded as an official answer to the despatch. No reply has yet been received. If the answer is in the affirmative, the Secretary will reply to it at once, thus again opening the correspondence. It is understood that the English Government is very anxious that the Alabama question should be adjusted.

# MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

## MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 15.

Mr. Sumner's bill, introduced in the Senate yesterday, would require the government to retain all the coin received for customs (except the amount required for interest on the bonds), in the Treasury, and authorizes the borrowing or buying of enough more gold to announce specie payments on the greenbacks on January 1, 1871. It would also require the National Banks to substitute coin for legal tenders in their 25 per cent reserves, at the rate of 1 per cent per month, of the whole amount of indebtedness, for circulation and deposits, which the reserves are intended to secure. In order to see how this last requirement would affect the gold market and the currency, let us see how much gold the banks would be obliged to buy, over and above the gold interest on their bonds. On January 22, the aggregate circulation of the National Banks of the United States was [illegible], and their aggregate deposits were [illegible]—making $550,717,[illegible]. One per cent of this amount would be $5,507,172, which would be the monthly sum that the National Banks would have to substitute for legal tenders, and which at the end of a year would amount to $[illegible], or about one-half of the total amount of their reserves. The only resource of the National Banks for coin (except by purchasing it in the market) is the interest on their bonds deposited as security for circulation and deposits. These bonds amounted, on January 22, to $357,[illegible], and even if we assume that the bonds are all 6 per cents, the coin interest would amount to only $21,474,[illegible] per annum; so that, during the nine months before the government would resume, according to Mr. Sumner's programme, and, therefore, before the banks could turn any of their legal tenders into coin by that means they would be obliged to buy $50,000,000 of gold, besides the coin interest on their bonds. It may be argued because the National Banks,—according to their January report,—held $48,345,[illegible] of specie, that the purchase of the rest, to make $50,000,000, would not be so onerous a requirement, but it must be remembered that of this $48,345,[illegible], nine-tenths of the whole is in two or three Eastern cities, viz., in New York banks, $34,883,141; in Boston banks, $3,[illegible]; and in Philadelphia banks, $1,311,755, while the National Banks in all other cities and in the country generally have scarcely any, and would be obliged to buy. This would be a splendid thing for the New York city banks, which not only have more specie than would be required by Mr. Sumner's bill within the nine months, but also have more than they know what to do with. If the other National Banks of the country attempted to comply with this requirement of Mr. Sumner's bill, it would, in connection with the scarcity of cash gold in the market, caused by the hoarding of the government, send the price of gold up to such extravagant figures that the banks would be obliged to fail, and this they would do because they could not all go into liquidation at once, nor any of them short of a year, there would be no escape. If Mr. Sumner's bill is correctly reported by telegraph, it is difficult to understand why its announcement should have had any effect on the price of gold yesterday, as a little thought would convince any one that no such bill would pass, and that, even if it did pass, it would be impracticable. But it is still more difficult to understand why a bill proposing to make cash gold in great demand, should put down the price of gold as it did yesterday in Wall street. It can only be explained on the supposition that the owners of gold are thoroughly demoralized about the price, and interpret everything as indicating a further decline, and, finally, that Wall street jumps at conclusions on financial subjects with as little reasoning and common sense as Congress.

It is curious to note what devious ways are proposed in Congress for the accomplishment of ends that could be attained much easier by simple measures. If Congress will authorize the selling of the surplus government gold, and the funding of greenbacks into 4 per cent bonds, and will then make banking free to all, allowing banks to deposit any of the gold interest-bearing bonds of the United States and take 90 per cent of circulation on the *gold value* of such bonds in the market, the currency question would settle itself; every part of the country would have just as much currency as it could use with profit; and the whole of it would progress toward par in gold, because the banks would gradually change their reserve to specie as greenbacks were retired.

The depression of business in Chicago, in consequence of the decline and yet unsettled condition of the price of gold, is only similar to what is being experienced elsewhere, to a greater extent, from the same cause. The New York *Express* says:

> "The general trade of the city is far from being satisfactory, the volume of business being much below expectations, and prices are not remunerative. In the department of dry goods great complaints of dullness are heard on all hands. Many country buyers have bought smaller bills than usual in consequence of the decline in gold, and have gone home. The leading jobbers are not offering so many bargains as last week, owing to the departure of buyers from the city."

In the same connection the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says of trade in Boston:

> "Many of the buyers have gone home, and all are very cautious in making their purchases. The boot and shoe market has suffered greatly from the effect of gold fluctuations, and is now in a very bad condition."

The range of the price of gold for the past ten days affords some grounds for thinking that an average of about 111 may be sustained for some time yet; but public confidence has been so shaken in the continuance of any very considerable premium on gold that the revival of trade, even on that basis for gold, will be slow. The experience of the past two months had been preparing the business public generally for a resumption of a specie basis of prices, and, until it is reached, the general condition of trade is likely to be unsatisfactory.

In the local market, money continues moderately easy. Both the deposits and the loans of the banks are high. The increase of deposits is mainly from the mercantile departments of trade, and the increase of loans is chiefly to the grain and provision dealers. Business was unusually light to-day, the immediate cause being the heavy snow storm, but aside from such immediate cause there is a want of confidence in the future that is unfavorable to trade.

Exchange was firm at from 25c to 50c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks to-day. At the counter bankers sell at 1-10 premium and buy at 1-10 discount.

Sales at the Stock Board to-day were:

$5,000 American gold, buyer 10....111½
$5,000 American gold, seller 10....111½
$5,000 American gold, seller 30....111
10 shares Republic Insurance Company.... [illegible]

The following bids and offers were also made:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 6s, 1881........ | 114 | .... |
| United States 5-20s, 1862........ | 110⅛ | .... |
| United States 5-20s, 1864........ | 109⅞ | .... |
| United States 5-20s, 1865........ | 109⅜ | .... |
| United States 5-20s, 1865 (new) | 107⅞ | .... |
| United States 5-20s, 1867........ | 108⅛ | .... |
| United States 10-40s........ | 106 | .... |

BANKS.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| First National Bank........ | 178 | 182 |
| Third National Bank........ | 120 | [illegible] |
| Fifth National Bank........ | 111½ | 115 |
| Merchants' National Bank........ | 135 | |
| Commercial National Bank........ | 122 | |

INSURANCE.

| | Paid in. | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fireman's Ins. Co........ | 100 | 180 | .... |
| Lumberman's Ins. Co........ | 100 | .... | 91 |
| Merchants' Insurance Co | 100 | 143 | |
| Republic Insurance Co........ | 90 | 82 | 91 |
| Commercial Ins. Co........ | 60 | 57 | |
| [illegible] City Ins. Co........ | [illegible] | [illegible] | 90 |
| National........ | | | 98 |
| State........ | 90 | 90 | |

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL STOCKS.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago City 7s (sewerage)........ | 96 | |
| Chicago City 7s (municipal)........ | 95 | |
| Cook Co. 7s, War Fund bond........ | 95½ | |
| Cook Co. 7s (public building)........ | 96 | |
| Chamber of Commerce........ | 107 | 110 |
| Chicago Dock Co........ | | 90 |

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAYS.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| South Division........ | | 98 |
| West Division........ | 105 | 110 |
| North Division........ | | 110 |

The range of gold in New York, to-day, was:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10:00 a. m. | 111⅛ | 12:20 p. m. | [illegible] |
| 10:45 a. m. | 111⅜ | 1:30 p. m. | [illegible] |
| 11:00 a. m. | 111⅜ | 2:00 p. m. | [illegible] |
| 11:15 a. m. | 111⅝ | 2:40 p. m. | [illegible] |
| 11:30 a. m. | 112 | 2:45 p. m. | [illegible] |
| 11:45 a. m. | 112⅛ | 3:35 p. m. | [illegible] |
| 12:00 m. | 111⅞ | 4:00 p. m. | [illegible] |

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Money more active, but at 4@5 per cent on call. Sterling heavy at 107¾@108. The recent reduction in rates, it is suspected, has been occasioned by [illegible] bankers for the purpose of buying up [illegible] second-class bankers chiefly. The gold market has been animated, but feverish throughout the day. The price opened at 111⅛, advanced to 112⅜ on a Washington telegram that several members of the Ways and Means Committee had waited upon the [illegible], who informed them that he did not want any funding this session, and was satisfied with the present financial situation. Subsequently other despatches were announced to the effect [illegible] reference of the bill to the Ways and Means [illegible] was favorable to its passage in the House. Later the rumor was confirmed that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had decided against the annexation of St. Domingo, and still later came the news that the House Committee on Banking and Currency could not agree on the [illegible] of the $45,000,000 of National Bank circulation. Under these telegrams the Gold Room became mixed, and the price declined to 111⅝ at the close. Other accounts represent the report of the Funding bill as unfavorable to its passage without material modifications. The weakness in exchange has acted unfavorably on the gold market, and assisted the bear influence. Carrying rates [illegible] per cent. Clearances, $[illegible].

The cotton market was the scene of considerable activity and excitement to-day, and prices advanced on spot, and [illegible] for forward delivery. This was due to the advance in Liverpool, which created surprise, in view of the increased arrivals there.

Governments quiet, but closed firm, under the [illegible] of the Funding bill. Considerable purchases [illegible] made by [illegible].

[illegible]

State bonds strong, except Tennessees.

[illegible]

Stocks heavier and lower, with the principal [illegible] in Northwesterns, St. Paul, Lake Shore, [illegible]. Northwestern was depressed by a [illegible] the earnings for the second week of March showing [illegible] of over $30,000. The market, however, rallied [illegible] the close, and was steadier, but still [illegible]. Express shares [illegible] was heavy.

[illegible]

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold, $[illegible]; currency, $[illegible]. General balance—$[illegible].

[illegible]

Alabama and other piratical vessels to be fitted out and depart from English ports to prey upon our commerce. This despatch was not well received by Her Majesty's Minister, which fact Mr. Motley communicated to the Department of State in answering this despatch. Lord Clarendon respectfully declined, in a brief note, to continue the correspondence, which was read to the Secretary of State by Mr. Thornton. Accompanying this note was an elaborate document, or statement, which was neither dated nor signed, and which was not read to the Secretary of State. Some time after, Secretary Fish learned that the accompanying document was intended as an answer to his despatch. Not having any official knowledge of this, he immediately addressed a note to Lord Clarendon, through our Minister, to know whether the unsigned document was to be regarded as an official answer to the despatch. No reply has yet been received. If the answer is in the affirmative, the Secretary will reply to that once, thus again opening the correspondence. It is understood that the Government is very anxious that the Alabama question should be adjusted.

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

### MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 15.

Mr. Sumner's bill, introduced in in the Senate yesterday, would require the government to retain all the coin received for customs (except the amount required for interest on the bonds), in the Treasury, and authorizes the borrowing or buying of enough more gold to announce specie payments on the greenbacks on January 1, 1871. It would also require the National Banks to substitute coin for legal tenders in their 25 per cent reserves, at the rate of 1 per cent per month, of the whole amount of indebtedness, for circulation and deposits, which the reserves are intended to secure. In order to see how this last requirement would affect the gold market and the currency, let us see how much gold the banks would be obliged to buy, over and above the gold interest on their bonds. On January 22, the aggregate circulation of the National Banks of the United States was [illegible], and their aggregate deposits were [illegible],879,317—making $650,717,258. One per cent of this amount would be $6,507,172, which would be the monthly sum that the National Banks would have to substitute for legal tenders, and which at the end of a year would amount to $101,086,064, or about one-half of the total amount of their reserves. The only resource of the National Banks for coin (except by purchasing it in the market) is the interest on their bonds deposited as security for circulation and deposits. These bonds amounted, on January 22, to $357,[illegible], and even if we assume that the bonds are all 6 per cents, the coin interest would amount to only $21,[illegible] per annum; so that, during the nine months before the government would resume, according to Mr. Sumner's programme, and, therefore, before the banks could turn any of their legal tenders into coin by that means they would be obliged to buy $60,000,000 of gold, besides the coin interest on their bonds. It may be argued because the National Banks,—according to their January report,—held $48,345,883 of specie, that the purchase of the rest, to make $60,000,000, would not be so onerous a requirement, but it must be remembered that of this $48,345,883, nine-tenths of the whole is in two or three Eastern cities, viz., in New York banks, $34,865,141; in Boston banks, $3,680,679; and in Philadelphia banks, $1,311,705, while the National Banks in all other cities and in the country generally have scarcely any, and would be obliged to buy. This would be a splendid thing for the New York city banks, which not only have more specie than would be required by Mr. Sumner's bill within the nine months, but also have more than they know what to do with. If the other National Banks of the country attempted to comply with this requirement of Mr. Sumner's bill, it would, in connection with the scarcity of cash gold in the market, caused by the hoarding of the government, send the price of gold up to such extravagant figures that the banks would be obliged to fail, and this they would do because they could not all go into liquidation at once, nor any of them short of a year, there would be no escape. If Mr. Sumner's bill is correctly reported by telegraph, it is difficult to understand why its announcement should have had any effect on the price of gold yesterday, as a little thought would convince any one that as such bill would ever pass, and that, even if it did pass, it would be impracticable. But it is still more difficult to understand why a bill proposing to make cash gold in great demand, should put down the price of gold as it did yesterday in Wall street. It can only be explained on the supposition that the owners of gold are thoroughly demoralized about the price, and interpret everything as indicating a further decline, and, finally, that Wall street jumps at conclusions on financial subjects with as little reasoning and common sense as Congress.

It is curious to note what devious ways are proposed in Congress for the accomplishment of ends that could be attained much easier by simple measures. If Congress will authorize the selling of the surplus government gold, and the funding of greenbacks into 4 per cent bonds, and will then make banking free to all, allowing banks to deposit any of the gold interest-bearing bonds of the United States and take 90 per cent of circulation on the gold value of such bonds in the market, the currency question would settle itself; every part of the country would have just as much currency as it could use with profit; and the whole of it would progress toward par in gold, because the banks would gradually change their reserve to specie as greenbacks were retired.

The depression of business in Chicago, in consequence of the decline and yet unsettled condition of the price of gold, is only similar to what is being experienced elsewhere, to a greater extent, from the same cause. The New York *Express* says:

> "The general trade of the city is far from being satisfactory, the volume of business being much below expectations, and prices are not remunerative. In the department of dry goods great complaints of dulness are heard on all hands. Many country buyers have bought smaller bills than usual in consequence of the decline in gold, and have gone home. The leading jobbers are not offering so many bargains as last week, owing to the departure of buyers from the city."

In the same connection the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says of trade in Boston:

> "Many of the buyers have gone home, and all are very cautious in making their purchases. The boot and shoe market has suffered greatly from the effects of gold fluctuations, and is now in a very dull condition."

The range of the price of gold for the past ten days affords some grounds for thinking that an average of about 111 may be sustained for some time yet; but public confidence has been so shaken in the continuance of any very considerable premium on gold that the revival of trade, even on that basis for gold, will be slow. The experience of the past two months had been preparing the business public generally for a resumption of a specie basis of prices, and, until it is reached, the general condition of trade is likely to be unsatisfactory.

In the local market, money continues moderately easy. Both the deposits and the loans of the banks are high. The increase of deposits is mainly from the mercantile departments of trade, and the increase of loans is chiefly to the grain and provision dealers. Business was unusually light to-day, the immediate cause being the heavy snowstorm, but aside from such immediate causes there is a want of confidence in the future that is unfavorable to trade.

Exchange was firm at from 25c to 50c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks to-day. At the counter bankers sell at 1-10 premium and buy at 1-10 discount.

Sales at the Stock Board to-day were:

| | |
|---|---|
| $2,000 American gold, buyer 10 | 111⅝ |
| $5,000 American gold, seller 10 | 111⅝ |
| $5,000 American gold, seller 20 | 111⅝ |
| 10 shares Republic Insurance Company | 91 |

The following bids and offers were also made:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 6s, 1881 | 114 | .... |
| United States 5-20s, 1862 | 110⅞ | .... |
| United States 5-20s, 1864 | 108⅞ | .... |
| United States 5-20s, 1865 | 109⅜ | .... |
| United States 5-20s, 1865 (new) | 107⅜ | .... |
| United States 5-20s, 1867 | 108⅛ | .... |
| United States 10-40s | 106 | .... |

BANKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First National Bank | 178 | 180 |
| Third National Bank | .... | 145 |
| Fifth National Bank | 111½ | 118 |
| Merchants' National Bank | 125 | .... |
| Commercial National Bank | 122 | .... |

INSURANCE.

| | Paid in. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fireman's Ins. Co. | 100 | 180 | .... |
| Lumberman's Ins. Co. | 100 | .... | 81 |
| Merchants' Insurance Co. | 100 | 145 | .... |
| Republic Insurance Co. | 50 | 91 | 91 |
| Commercial Ins. Co. | 50 | 37 | .... |
| Lamb City Ins. Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 20 |
| National | [illegible] | [illegible] | 30 |
| State | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL STOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago City 7s (mortgage) | 95 | .... |
| Chicago City 7s (bridge) | 95 | .... |
| Cook Co. 7s, War Fund bond | 96½ | .... |
| Cook Co. 7s (public building) | 96 | .... |
| Chamber of Commerce | 107 | 110 |
| Chicago Dock Co. | .... | 60 |

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| South Division | [illegible] | 89 |
| West Division | 105 | 110 |
| North Division | [illegible] | 11 |

The range of gold in New York, to-day, was:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10:20 a. m. | 111⅝ | 12:25 p. m. | [illegible] |
| 10:45 a. m. | 111⅝ | 1:20 p. m. | [illegible] |
| 11:00 a. m. | 111⅜ | 2:30 p. m. | [illegible] |
| 11:15 a. m. | 111⅜ | 2:40 p. m. | [illegible] |
| 11:30 a. m. | 111⅜ | 3:00 p. m. | [illegible] |
| 11:45 a. m. | 111½ | 3:45 p. m. | [illegible] |
| 12:00 m. | 111⅜ | 4:30 p. m. | [illegible] |

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Money more active, but at 6@7 per cent on call. Sterling heavy at 107⅝@108. The recent steady reduction in rates, it is suspected, has been occasioned by [illegible]. [illegible]

Governments quiet but steady. [illegible]

[illegible]

### Suggestions.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

[illegible] the very generally received opinion that the whole Court House structure is unsafe, and liable to [illegible] to the ground before long of its own gravitation, [illegible] call the attention of our authorities and citizens [illegible] to a movement looking to removing the present building, and the erection on same site of a business [illegible] should occupy the entire four [illegible] floor immediately above to be for court [illegible] and public offices generally. The funds for erecting [illegible] readily obtained on bonds issued by county and city, for thirty years, bearing interest at 6 per cent. The rents from stores would probably give 10 per cent, or say 4 per cent per annum over the interest, clear of taxes and repairs, and create a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the debt at maturity. The annual dividend of the Chamber of Commerce to its stockholders is 10 per cent net (clear of all taxes and repairs). Hence I cannot see why a business block more advantageously located could not be made to give an equally large return, especially as it would occupy from all sides, which would be unrivalled for business, whether for banks, insurance companies or more general business purposes. The unrivalled location would cause the stores or offices to be sought with avidity at largely remunerating rents. I throw out these suggestions in a general manner, and trust they may lead to action in the premises.

A CITIZEN.

CHICAGO, March 15, 1870.

## THE WINNIPEG REBELLION.

### Release of the Canadian Prisoners—An Election—Delegates to Treat with the Dominion Government.

ST. PAUL, March 15.—The Red River [illegible] of February 13, says the late threatening movement on the part of the English settlers, for the release of the Canadian prisoners at Fort Garry, has subsided. [illegible] President Riell, to prevent bloodshed, released all the prisoners, whereupon the English force, numbering 600 well organized armed men, disbanded and returned home, leaving the settlement quiet. An election had just taken place of members of the new Council Board of the Provisional Government, which would soon assemble. Delegates to conclude arrangements with the Dominion Government [illegible]. It is understood that the Canadian Government is willing to grant all the rights and demands of the Red River people.

ST. PAUL, March 15.—The suppressed issue of the *New Nation* is received. Dr. Schultz has been expelled from the Territory. There is nothing [illegible] or startling.

## FULTON, ILL.

### Sudden Death of a Prominent Business Man.

FULTON, Ill., March 15.—J. C. Bucher, a leading business man of Clinton, Iowa, died at that place on Saturday morning last. His death was caused by paralysis. During the week previous to his death he was engaged in the trial of a suit, involving $25,000, for which he had been sued for alleged false imprisonment. He was in daily attendance, being carried into the court room in a chair. The case was decided in Mr. Bucher's favor at about 3 o'clock in the morning, and he died two hours later. Mr. Bucher had been doing a large business in Clinton for several years. He was a close business man, and had a personal appearance over all his affairs. His life was insured for $25,000. He is estimated to have been worth about $25,000.

### Charter Election in Wilmington, Ill.

WILMINGTON, March 14.—Thomas Ralph was elected Mayor [illegible] place over William H. Osborne [illegible] election was to fill the unexpired term of J. D. Henderson, resigned. John Fisher, Edward H. Jessup, and A. J. Lyon were elected Aldermen.

### The Alabama Claims.

*Washington (March 13) Despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.*

It was announced several weeks ago that all correspondence and negotiations on the Alabama claims had been suspended. It appears now, however, that there is further correspondence in the way, which may lead to additional negotiations, and possibly an adjustment of the long pending difficulties between the two governments. It will be remembered that Secretary Fish, in an elaborate despatch, reviewed the whole question, and [illegible] occasion to [illegible]

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## COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 15.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past forty-eight hours:

| | Receipts. 1870. | 1869. | Shipm'ts. 1870. | 1869. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 3,636 | 10,177 | 2,609 | 9,949 |
| Wheat, bu | 19,970 | 24,920 | 7,800 | 2,792 |
| Corn, bu | 24,253 | 72,119 | 15,372 | 30,819 |
| Oats, bu | 7,260 | 16,664 | 2,471 | 3,964 |
| Rye, bu | 1,497 | 2,807 | 340 | 3,304 |
| Barley, bu | 1,050 | 2,690 | 1,160 | 930 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 98,895 | 42,030 | | 18,640 |
| Broom corn, lbs | 3,740 | 8,130 | | |
| Cut meats, lbs | 19,200 | 8,120 | 151,990 | 846,000 |
| Beef, brls | | | | |
| Pork, brls | | 134 | 188 | 15,060 |
| Lard, lbs | 18,890 | 38,800 | | 12,580 |
| Tallow, lbs | 2,340 | 3,101 | | |
| Butter, lbs | 27,900 | 9,450 | 4,770 | 944 |
| Dressed hogs, No. | 462 | 2,133 | 683 | 839 |
| Live hogs, No. | 1,465 | 873 | 901 | 1,197 |
| Cattle, No. | 1,409 | 1,061 | 1,949 | 79,857 |
| Hides, lbs | 35,577 | 116,684 | 9,009 | 909 |
| Highwines, brls | 430 | 246 | 225 | 7,014 |
| Wool, lbs | 4,720 | 600 | 2,300 | |
| Potatoes, bu | 258 | | | 1,026 |
| Lumber, m | 63 | 213 | 1,085 | 1,303 |
| Shingles, m | 1,130 | 2,098 | 1,123 | 99 |
| Lath, m | | | 51 | 490 |
| Salt, brls | | | 162 | |

The following grain has been received since the above table was made up at 7 o'clock this morning: 49 cars wheat; 9 cars corn; 2 cars oats. Total, 60 cars, or 21,000 bu. The receipts are much smaller than usual, on account of the storm, which interferes with the movement of freight.

The attendance on 'Change to-day was lighter than usual, and the aggregate of business transactions was quite small. Corn and oats were better; all else was easier. The street market was almost deserted, by reason of the storm.

Highwines were dull and inactive. The market was nominally ½@1c lower, at 92@92½c for wooden bound packages.

The market for dressed hogs was quiet, but firm, under light receipts, at $9.50@10.00, dividing on 200 lbs; and 10.00@10.40 for heavy—the outside for an extra lot.

Provisions were quiet and unchanged. Mess pork was irregular, outside prices being paid for choice brands, and closed dull at $25.87½; seller April nominal at $25.50. Lard was nominal; dull, with holders at 14c; F. P. & Co.'s caddy lard was quoted at 16½@17c. There was no inquiry for meats, except for shoulders, and the market closed nominal at the following range for loose lots, dry salted, the outside for full cured: Shoulders, 8⅞@9c; rough sides, 11⅞@12½c; short ribs, 12@12⅛c; short clear, 13½c; sweet-pickled hams, 13½@14½c; greases, 7@11c; mess ordinary, $25.00@25.25; tallow, 9@9½c, with choice city firm at 9½c; mess beef, $11.50@12.50; extra mess, $13.50@14.00; beef hams, $29.00@30.00. Sales were confined to 300 brls mess at $26.25; 300 brls do (special brand) at $26.12½; 300 brls do at $25.87½; 100 brls do, seller last half April, at $25.25; 300 brls country mess at $25.25; 20,000 lbs rough sides at 12⅛c; 12,000 lbs do at 11⅞c; 120,000 lbs dry salted shoulders at 9c loose; 200 tcs white grease at 10c.

There was a very light demand for flour on 'Change to-day; scarcely enough was accomplished in the way of sales to establish a reliable range of prices. The stocks of choice grades of spring extras and superfines are considerably reduced, and in some quarters it is with difficulty that orders are filled. We note the following transactions: White Winter Extras—50 brls, brands given, on p. t. Spring Extras—300 brls, brands given, on terms not made known; 75 brls not named at $4.50; 25 brls do at $4.00; 100 brls do at $3.75. Unsound Spring Extras—200 brls not named at $3.50. Buckwheat Flour—10 brls at $7.00. Total, 960 brls.

The following are prices now ruling:

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice white winter extras | $7.50 @8.00 |
| Fair to good do | 6.00 @7.00 |
| Red winter extras | 5.00 @6.00 |
| Good to choice spring extras | 4.25 @5.50 |
| Fair to good do | 4.00 @4.25 |
| Low grade do | 3.70 @3.90 |
| Spring superfines | 3.37½@3.60 |
| Rye flour | 4.00 @4.50 |
| Buckwheat flour | 5.75 @7.25 |
| Bran | 13.50 @14.00 |

Wheat was very quiet, but firm, in view of the reported lassitude in New York, and a quoted decline of 1d in Liverpool. The market was only about ¼c lower under these adverse rulings—a result which was partially due to the lighter receipts in consequence of the storm, and partially to the [illegible] offerings of regular were less numerous than yesterday, the longs having already placed most of the wheat to be delivered to them to-morrow on the option of seller last half. Many operators were anticipating a week's interruption to receipts, as the atmosphere looked ominous of future storms heavy enough to partially block the railroads. The shippers were out of the market, as prices are too high for export, especially to Liverpool; but holders were firm, seeming to think that the chances are better for an advance in England than for a further decline here. The market opened at 76⅞c, which was the same as the closing figure yesterday afternoon, advanced to 77c, became firmer when gold was quoted at 111⅞, and closed dull at 76⅞c when New York was quoted at the lowest point touched this season. Sales were made of 800 bu No. 1 spring at 86½c; 1,600 bu do at 84½c; 400 bu do at 84⅛c; 2,000 bu No. 2 at 77⅛c; 2,000 bu do at 77⅛c; 20,000 bu do at 77⅛c; 70,000 bu do at 77c; 70,000 bu do at 76⅞c; 35,000 bu do at 76⅞c; 5,600 bu No. 3 at 70½c; 3,200 bu rejected at 72c. Total, 225,800 bu. Options in No. 2 spring ranged on the Open Board at 76⅞@76⅝c seller the month; 76⅞@77c seller last half of March; and 77⅞@77⅝c seller April. On 'Change seller April ranged at 77⅞@77⅝c; seller May sold at 81⅛@82c.

Corn was quiet, but buoyant, averaging 1c higher on old and 2c higher on no grade. New York was quoted firm and Western scarce, but the immediate cause of the strong feeling was the storm and consequent light receipts, with the expectation of an urgent demand East before the spring interruption to travel is over. No. 2 closed at 71½c for regular and 72c for strictly fresh; new at 61@67½c, and no grade at 60@63c in ordinary houses, with none offering in Central. The market would have been more active had there been more offered. Sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 72½c; 2,400 bu do at 72c; 2,000 bu rejected at 65½c; 800 bu new at 67½c; 400 bu do at 67c; 1,200 bu do at [illegible]; [illegible] bu no grade do at 62½c; 2,000 bu do at 62c; 800 bu do at 61c; 2,800 bu do at 60c; 800 bu do at 59c; 800 bu do at 58c; 800 bu ear corn at 60c; 800 bu do at 59c, all on track; 400 bu by sample at 69c; 400 bu and 100 bags at 65c; 400 bu at 63c. Total, 17,400 bu. Options in No. 2 were quiet, with sales at a range of 74@75c seller last half of April; 71½c was bid for buyer March, and 74c seller May.

Oats were very quiet at ¼@½c advance, from the same causes as operated in the case of corn, the receipts for to-morrow being only two cars. The market closed at 36⅞c for regular No. 2, and 38c for strictly fresh receipts of do. Sales were: 2,000 bu No. 2 at 38⅛c; 400 bu do at 38c; 1,200 bu do at 37⅞c; 20,000 bu do at 36⅞c; 15,000 bu do at 36⅜c; 5,000 bu do at 36⅛c; 800 bu rejected at 34½c; 120 bags by sample at 42c; 150 do at 43c. Total, 42,800 bu. Seller the month sold at 36⅜@36⅞c; buyer March at 36⅜c; and seller April at 38½@37c.

The following were the daily sales of the leading breadstuffs during the past week:

| | Flour. | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday | 2,850 | 344,300 | 65,000 | 115,800 |
| Thursday | 2,890 | 118,000 | 47,000 | 28,400 |
| Friday | 1,130 | 126,100 | 40,400 | 79,000 |
| Saturday | 2,100 | 185,000 | 24,000 | 47,200 |
| Monday | 1,150 | 164,600 | 23,200 | 19,100 |
| Tuesday | 960 | 225,800 | 17,400 | 42,800 |
| Total | 11,020 | 1,164,400 | 217,000 | 331,700 |
| Do last week | 12,077 | 1,144,200 | 358,200 | 314,600 |

The following were the closing prices:

| | March 15, 1870. | | March 8, 1870. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, sp. ex | $3.70 @ | 4.20 | $3.75 @ | 4.75 |
| Wheat, No. 2 sp | 76⅞@ | 76⅞ | 77⅛@ | 77⅛ |
| Corn, new | 61 @ | 67½ | ....@ | 68 |
| Oats No. 2 | ....@ | 36⅞ | ....@ | 35½ |
| Rye, No. 2 | 64 @ | 65½ | 65½@ | 67½ |
| Barley, No. 2 | 60 @ | 68 | 60 @ | 70 |
| Highwines | 92 @ | 92½ | ....@ | 93½ |
| Pork | 25.87½@ | 26.00 | 24.37½@ | 24.50 |
| Lard | ....@ | 14 | ....@ | 13 |
| Shoulders | 8⅞@ | 9 | 8⅞@ | 9 |
| Rough sides | 11⅞@ | 12½ | 12 @ | 12½ |
| Short ribs | 13 @ | 13½ | 13 @ | 13½ |

Rye was inactive, and nominally ½c lower—at 64c for regular lots of No. 2; 65@65½c for strictly fresh receipts of No. 2, and 61c for rejected. Sale was made of 400 bu No. 2 at 65½c.

Barley was dull, with no change. We quote No. 2 at 60@68c—the outside in the Northwestern; No. 3 at 37@40c, and rejected at 30@34c. Sales were: 8,000 bu Canada, free of storage, at $1.05.

Dry goods are dull, and slight concessions are being granted in many quarters on last week's prices. Spring goods are in fair stock. Carpetings quiet.

Groceries are moderately active. Sugars are ⅛c lower. Teas and coffee ½c. Soda, starch, rice, and soaps in light request and easier.

Drugs are in fair demand and unchanged.

Nails are off 12½c; now selling at $4.50 rates.

Wools are in light stock and unchanged.

Oils are quiet. Carbon is 1c lower, and lard oil has advanced 2½@5c.

Hides are dull, with large stocks on hand.

Butter is unchanged; choice qualities scarce.

Eggs are 1@2c better per doz.

The following were the stocks of grain in store in this city on Saturday evening last, and at corresponding dates:

| Elevator. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Oats, bu. | Rye, bu. | B'ly, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois Central | 1,221,821 | 73,037 | 232,678 | 14,500 | 14,964 |
| Munn & Scott's | 1,319,005 | 82,963 | 348,098 | 54,728 | 48,252 |
| Munger, W & Co | 645,283 | 28,712 | 61,163 | 27,340 | 20,579 |
| Armour, D & Co | 169,781 | 134,300 | 161,968 | 25,150 | 3,170 |
| Flint, T, & Co. | 184,603 | 94,367 | 66,426 | 11,434 | 63,647 |
| National | 4,617 | 166,76 | 24,647 | 608 | 5,316 |
| Iowa | .... | 21,958 | 25,584 | .... | .... |
| Illinois River | 12,216 | 41,324 | 11,650 | .... | 56,243 |
| Total | 3,577,476 | 574,383 | 1,012,184 | 131,834 | 198,171 |
| Total last w'k | 3,569,567 | 565,453 | 1,020,234 | 130,985 | 211,160 |
| Increase | 7,909 | 8,930 | .... | 849 | .... |
| Decrease | .... | .... | 8,150 | .... | 12,989 |
| March 13, 1869 | 1,486,000 | 2,088,299 | 394,000 | 123,120 | 127,021 |

The following were the stocks in New York:

| Articles. | Mch. 14, 1870. | March 7, 1870. | Mch. 15, 1869. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bu | 2,344,124 | 2,509,606 | 1,768,090 |
| Corn, bu | 449,000 | 484,176 | 1,218,858 |
| Oats, bu | 1,067,683 | 1,106,194 | 1,858,399 |
| Rye, bu | 39,089 | 39,089 | 201,654 |
| Barley, bu | 225,957 | 278,905 | 54,793 |

The Secretary of the Board of Trade has addressed the following letter to the proprietors of each of the grain elevators in this city:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors instruct me to state some particulars in which the returns from the warehouses, showing the grain in store on the 5th inst., are considered defective.

"1. It states the amount in gross, in three warehouses. The law contemplates a return as to each warehouse. Of course, in preparing your return, you have taken the amount in store in the several warehouses under your control and added together those amounts. Now it is desired that you give the details separately in making separate returns.

"2. The grades should be specified. Of course, as you add up a statement you have the figures as to each grade. Why not give them as has been usual in times past? The grade is so distinctive a mark of kind that a statement omitting a mention of grades does not serve to accomplish the useful purpose contemplated by the law.

"3. All the returns for the future should have in view the object of showing exactly the amount of grain held in store during the year. This can be best done, perhaps, by showing the amounts received and delivered during the time intervening between the weekly statements; that is, taking the amounts returned at a certain date, the amount subsequently received, and deduct or state the amount delivered up to the last return. This will show the amount in store in each warehouse up to the Saturday night preceding such statement, and the aggregate returns during the year will show exactly the amount held in store during the year.

"These are the prominent points which I am requested to call attention to. Please observe the foregoing suggestions in future returns. The law contemplates statistics which, when properly given, will be highly advantageous to the community, and redound very greatly to the credit of all concerned in a business of such importance, and while the Directors have not desired to exact particular form, yet they will cheerfully confer with you in respect to any matter of form if you so desire. In case a form be adopted, they will cause the blanks to be printed for future [illegible]."

This letter was sent several days ago. The [illegible]

warehousemen replied to-day by sending in the statement in the same form as that complained of. They do not care to make a change which evidently involves interests of vital importance to themselves.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, March 15.

Flour quiet and steady, at $4.60@4.95. Wheat inactive and heavy; No. 2 spring, $1.13@1.17; amber, $1.27@1.30. Corn quiet; new, 93@97c; old firm at $1.04@1.04½. Oats firm; Western less plenty, at 56c in store. Pork nominal at $26.00. Lard heavy, at 14½@14⅝c. Whiskey firmer, at 99c@$1.00. Gold, 111⅞.

LATER.

Flour lower, at $4.75@5.00. Wheat easier and unsettled; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.14 in store; amber, $1.27 in store. Corn firm, salable; new, 93@97c; old, $1.04½ afloat. Oats firm at 54c in store. Pork heavy and dull at $25.87½@26.00. Lard weak. Hogs firm.

LIVERPOOL, March 15—11:15 a. m.

Flour at 20s 9d. Winter wheat at 8s 11d@9s; red wheat at 8s 1d@8s 2d; white wheat at 9s 5d@9s 6d. Corn at 27s 9d. Pork at 99s. Lard at 65½s.

LATER—1:30 P. M.

Flour at 20s 6d. Winter wheat at 8s 11d; white at 9s 5d. Pork, 99s. Lard at 64s. Receipts last three days 13,500 qrs, 12,500 of which are American.

LATER.

After the adjournment of the Regular Board the market for No. 2 spring wheat was fairly active, and prices ruled higher, closing at 77⅛@77⅛c cash. Other grains were neglected. Pork products were dull, with sales of 500 brls mess at $25.75 spot, and 110,000 lbs dry salted shoulders at 9c. There was no evening meeting.

## CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 15.

There was less activity in the demand for domestic dry goods during the past week, and a lower range of prices prevailed, the decline on prints, bleached shirtings, brown sheetings, corset jeans, and ticks being about ½c all round. Threads were also lower. Cotton yarns were dull, and carpetings ruled only fairly active. We revise our list, as follows:

PRINTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Merrimac D | 11 | American | 11 |
| Merrimac W | 13½ | Garner & Co | 11 |
| Cocheco | 12½ | Oriental | 11 |
| Pacific | 11½ | Mourning | 11½ |
| Gardiner's | 10 | Allen's | 11½ |
| Sprague's | 10½ | Jas. Saunders' | 11 |
| Dunnell's | 11 | Gloucester | 11 |
| Manchester | 11 | W. W. Freeman & Co. | 8½ |
| Lowell | 8½ | Union | 8 |
| Arnold's | 11 | Wamsutta | 7½ |
| Lancaster | 11 | Columbia | 7½ |
| Richmond | 11 | Hartford | 8½ |

GINGHAMS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clinton | 15 | Glasgow | 15 |
| Lancaster | 17 | Roanoke | 12½ |

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Mills 4-4 | 24 | Red Bank 7-8 | 10½ |
| Wamsutta 4-4 | 22 | Red Bank 4-4 | 11½ |
| Bates 4-4 | [illegible] | Lonsdale | [illegible] |
| White Rock 4-4 | 17 | Wamsutta | 15 |
| Hill's 4-4 | 16 | J. & W. Slater 4-4 | 15 |
| Hill's 7-8 | 15 | Canoe 3-4 | 7½ |
| Masonville 4-4 | 17 | Slatersville 7-8 | 11 |
| Bay Mills 4-4 | 18 | Hebron Mills | 14½ |
| Androscoggin 4-4 | 17 | Blackstone AA | 15 |
| Langdon 7-8 | 13½ | Ballou & Son 4-4 | 14 |
| Langdon 4-4 | 16 | Ballou & Son 7-8 | 11 |

DENIMS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Columbia | 29 | Connecticut | 15 |
| Amoskeag | 30 | Washington | 17 |
| York | 30 | Milford Improved | 21½ |
| Manchester | 22 | Blue Hill | 14 |
| Oxford | 21 | Corn Otis | 22 |
| Union | 16½ | Pawnee | 15 |
| Haymaker's | 16½ | | |

BROWN SHEETINGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Banner | 15½ | American A | 14 |
| Lawrence C | 15½ | Atlantic Mills | 16½ |
| Stark 4-4 | 15½ | Great Falls M | 13½ |
| Appleton 4-4 | 16½ | " " S | 11½ |
| Medford 4-4 | 15 | Indian Orchard A | 14½ |
| Nashua | 15 | " " C | 13 |
| Indian Head 4-4 | 16½ | " " BB | 11½ |
| Cabot A 4-4 | 15 | " " W | 11 |
| Atlantic A 4-4 | 16½ | " " L | 11 |
| Amoskeag 4-4 | 15 | Boot Mill H | 12½ |
| Salmon Falls 4-4 | 15 | " " O | 14½ |
| Agawam F 4-4 | 15 | " " S | 14½ |
| Appleton D 4-4 | 15 | Western World | 14 |
| Illinois A 4-4 | 12 | Arkwright | 11 |
| Swift River 4-4 | 11½ | Portsmouth P | 8½ |
| Pepperell E | 15 | Napoleon | 12 |
| " R | 13½ | Quaker | 12 |
| " N | 11½ | Juniata | 13½ |
| " O | 10½ | Pittsburgh Family | 13½ |

PAPER CAMBRICS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lonsdale | 11 | English | 9@10 |
| Cambric | 9 @10 | | |

CANTON FLANNELS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hamilton Stout | 20 | Thorndyke | 20 |
| Ellerton T | 17½ | Naumkeag Bleached | 20 |

STRIPED SHEETINGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amoskeag | 21 @22 | Whittenden O | 15 |
| Hamilton | 21 @22 | " A | 16 |
| American | 14 @15 | Uncasville "A" | 14½@15 |
| Falls Standard | 14 @15 | Thorndyke | 15 |
| Shetucket | 12 @14½ | " B | 18 |

TICKING.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amoskeag A C A | 36 | Hamilton, regular | 24 |
| " A | 32 | " D | 22 |
| " B | 26 | Pemberton E | 22 |
| " C | 23 | " X | 30 |
| " D | 18 | Swift River | 15½ |
| York 30-inch | 26 | Star Mills 31-inch | 30 |
| York 32-inch | 22½ | " 29-inch | 27 |
| Albany | 10½ | | |

BROWN DRILLS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boott | 16½ | Bennington | 16½ |
| Laconia | 16 | Pepperell | 16½ |

CORSET JEANS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amoskeag | 14 | Indian Orchard Imp'd | 13½ |
| Laconia | 14½ | Androscoggin | 14 |
| Bates | 14 | Pepperell | 14½ |
| Naumkeag Satteen | 16½ | Washington Satteen | 16 |

DELAINES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manchester, new | 18 | Hamilton | 20 |
| Pacific, new | 18 | All Wool | [illegible] |

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fairview | $1.00 | Wilcox rival | $1.50 |
| Gilbert's | 1.25 | National | 1.25 |
| Peerless | 2.00 | Bremer | 1.50 |
| Pontoosuc | 2.00@2.75 | Peabody | 1.00 |

THREADS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. & P. Coats' | 80 | White Skein | 60 |
| Clark's | 80 | Colored | 70 |
| Hadley & Co.'s | 35 | Willimantic | 45 |
| Stafford | 40 | Merrick's | 45 |
| Green & Daniels | 40 | Glasgow soft finish | 45 |

CASSIMERES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Farmer's & Merch's | 15 | Everett L | 28 |
| Wabash | 32½ | Everett O | 32½ |

COTTON YARNS, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eagle | 40 | Eastern | 40 |
| Hope | 40 | Carpet warp | 37½@38 |
| Franklin | 40 | Candlewick | 38 |
| York | 40 | Chicago batts | 1.50 |
| Southern | 40 | Western | 1.00 |

CARPETING.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tapestry, Brussels | 1.65@1.85 | Extra superfine | 1.22½ |
| Extra 3 ply carpeting | 1.62½ | Medium superfine | 1.07½ |
| Imperial 3-ply do | 1.55 | Fine ingrain | 1.02 |
| Fine 3-ply do | 1.50 | Belgrade goods | 87½ |
| | | Union fine | [illegible] |

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 15.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week, up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 1,409 | 1,465 | 490 |
| Tuesday | 1,100 | 900 | .... |
| Total | 2,509 | 2,365 | 490 |
| Same time last week | 4,087 | 4,997 | 1,345 |
| Week before last | 3,662 | 6,682 | 2,651 |

Shipments to-day, and for the week up to this evening, were as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 1,049 | 901 | .... |
| Tuesday | 15 | 159 | .... |
| Total | 1,064 | 1,060 | .... |

BEEF CATTLE—The prevalence of a severe snow storm rendered an almost entire suspension of business [illegible] the Stock Yards were running, and having to depend upon private conveyances very few buyers put in an appearance. The arrivals of stock were surprisingly light for a Tuesday, but the results in no inconvenience, as aside from a limited inquiry for butchers' cattle, for home consumption, there was little or nothing doing. The tenor of Eastern advices was rather more favorable, and had the weather been fine it is not improbable—in view of the meagre supply—that the more desirable offerings would have found purchasers at a slight advance, but the uncertainty of "getting their stock through," should they ship, checked the movements of Eastern buyers, and prices remain nominally unchanged. The few sales reported were at substantially the prices current on the closing days of last week, $4.50@6.75 being paid for medium to choice fat cows and common to fair fleshy steers of from 900 to 1,100 lbs average. The following may be considered the prices current:

CLOSING PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra graded steers | $7.25@7.50 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed, 4 to 5 year old steers, and averaging from 1,300 to 1,450 lbs | [illegible]@7.00 |
| Prime Beeves—Good, well fatted, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs | 6.00@6.50 |
| Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs | 5.75@6.00 |
| Medium Grades—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,050 lbs | 5.00@5.75 |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh averaging 900 to 1,050 lbs | 4.50@5.50 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers | 3.50@4.50 |

HOGS—Only 900 head arrived to-day, and this small number, notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the weather and the limited attendance of buyers, was pretty well worked off by noon, and at prices fully up to those of yesterday, sales making at $8.00@8.50 for common to choice grades.

SHEEP—The receipts of sheep were 490 head. There was no demand for this class of stock, and prices are nominal at $3.00@3.75 for common; $4.00@4.50 for medium, and at $5.00@6.00 for good to choice.

## WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 15.

Sales of grain, flour and provisions will be found under the head of "Commercial," and the grain in all cases sold subject to the usual charges of storage, unless otherwise expressed.

BUTTER—Received, 27,900 lbs; shipped, 4,770 lbs. The supply of really choice butter continues to fall considerably below the wants of the trade, and, as a consequence, prices rule very firm. The opposite is true of the poorer sorts, the market being overstocked with such, and prices remaining weak and irregular. There has been rather more inquiry for shipment during the past week than for some time previous, but the principal demand, as heretofore, comes from local customers. We quote: Choice dairy, 30@34c; fair to good tub and firkin, 25@28c; common grades, 15@20c.

BAGGING—Business in this department remains inactive, with little prospect of immediate improvement. The stocks are comparatively light, however, which imparts a tolerably firm feeling to holders, who do not seem disposed to urge sales save at very full prices. Burlaps and gunnies remain quiet. We quote: Stark, 44c; Lewiston A, 42½@43c; Fort Pitt, 42½@43c; Ludlow A, 42½@43c; Great Falls, 42c; American, 41c; Union A, 18c; gunnies, 2½ bu, 21½@22c; burlaps, 19c; wool sacks, 65c.

CHEESE—The demand for this article is slowly increasing, but the movement is still slack, the inquiry being largely confined to small orders from city retail grocers, and to supply the current wants of the country trade. At the reduction mentioned last week the market has ruled firm, and no further decline is looked for. We quote: New York factory, 18@19c; Illinois factory, 17@18c; Western Reserve, 17@18c.

COAL—A fair business has been doing in bituminous coals during the past week, but anthracites have been dull throughout, and an easy feeling has prevailed in consequence. Prices remain unchanged, but in some quarters we hear of concessions being made. The following are the ruling rates: Lehigh, lump, $15.00; Lehigh, prepared, $14.00; Lackawanna, Pittston, and Scranton, $12.00; Blossburg, $8.00@9.00; Erie and Briar Hill $8.00@9.00; Pittsburgh, "Cherry Mines," $8.00@8.50; Chippewa, Mineral Ridge and Willow Bank, $7.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50@8.00; Youghiogheny, $8.00; Walnut Hill, $6.00@8.00; Illinois coal, $5.00@6.50.

COFFEE—With the exception of a reduction of ½c on Rio, prices are essentially the same as yesterday:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mocha | [illegible] |
| Java | [illegible] |
| O. G. Java | [illegible] |
| Roasting Rio | 19 @19½c |
| Common Rio | 20½@21½c |
| Fair to good | 21½@22 c |
| Prime to choice | 22½@23½c |
| Laguayra | 23½@24 c |

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 462 head; shipped, 683 head. Sales were: 33 heavy at $10.00; 17 all around at $10.10; 34 and 90 city slaughtered at $9.50@10.00, dividing on 200 lbs; 29, an extra lot, at $10.40.

EGGS—Were in good demand, and under an inadequate supply prices were firm at an advance of 1@2c, sales making at 22@24c for fresh.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Very little improvement is visible in the condition of the fruit market. The demand continues light, and the prevailing feeling [illegible] for dried and green fruits is one of weakness. [illegible] are restricting their purchases to small orders [illegible] current and actual necessities, and with pretty liberal stocks on hand dealers are disposed to shade their quoted prices a little, when, by so doing, they can effect a sale. [illegible]

FISH—The fish trade continues [illegible] the stocks [illegible] supply of lake fish is becoming [illegible] and the tendency at present is rather to an advance. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whitefish, No. 1, ½ brl | $ 8.50@ 8.75 |
| Whitefish, No. 2, ½ brl | 8.25@ 8.75 |
| Trout, No. 1, ½ brl | 7.50@ 7.75 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, ½ brl, new | 14.50@14.75 |
| Mackerel, No. 2, ½ brl, new | [illegible] |
| Mackerel, large family, ½ brl | 8.75@ 9.00 |
| Mackerel, medium family, ½ brl | 6.75@ 7.00 |
| Mackerel, extra mess, ½ brl | 17.00@17.25 |
| Mackerel extra mess, kits | 3.75@ 4.00 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, kits, new | 2.25@ 2.50 |
| Codfish, George's Bank, 100 lbs | 7.50@ 7.75 |
| Codfish, Grand Bank | 7.00@ 7.00 |
| No. 1 box herring, new | [illegible] |
| Scaled herring, new | [illegible] |
| Labrador herring, ½ brl | 9.00@10.00 |
| Labrador herring, ¼ brl | 4.50@ 5.50 |
| Pickled herring, ½ brl, No. 1 | 5.00@ 5.50 |
| Pickled herring, ¼ brl, No. 1 | 4.00@ 4.50 |
| Smoked halibut, ¼ 100 lbs | 9.50@10.00 |

GREASE—Sales 200 pkgs white at 10c.

HAY—No material change has taken place in the market for this article. The demand is extremely light, while the supply is very liberal; hence, prices rule weak and irregular. The following are the nominal rates on track: Timothy, pressed, $10.50@11.50; [illegible]; timothy, loose, on wagon, $13.00@[illegible]; prairie, loose, on wagon, $9.00@11.00. For delivery, [illegible]

HIDES—Received, 35,577 lbs; shipped, 9,009 lbs. The hide market has been very dull during the past week, and prices have been weak and declining throughout. There has been but little inquiry from either local or Eastern tanners, and under accumulating stocks prices have steadily settled down, the decline during the week amounting to fully ½c on green cured, and part cured, and ⅛c on green calf. In dry stock no important change has taken place. Sheep pelts have been more quiet also, and prices have a declining tendency. Sales are making at $1.00@1.50 for city slaughter, and $0@1.25 for country do. Murrain skins have sold at a range of [illegible]. We quote hides as follows: City green butchers', [illegible]; green salted, cured, light, 9½@10c; do, heavy, 9@9½c; green salted, part cured, 8½@9c; green, frozen, 7@8c; green calf, 14c; green kip, 11c; dry flint, 20c; dry salted, 17@18c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

LUMBER—The following table shows the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles and lath during the past twenty-four hours:

| | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Lumber, ft | 63,000 | 1,085,000 |
| Shingles, m | 1,130,000 | 1,123,000 |
| Lath, m | .... | 51,000 |

The following table shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding time last year:

| | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Lumber, ft | 213,000 | [illegible] |
| Shingles, m | 2,098,000 | [illegible] |
| Lath, m | .... | [illegible] |

The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments since the 1st of March:

| | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Lumber, ft | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Shingles, m | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lath, m | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The annexed table shows the movement in lumber, shingles, and lath, during the months of January and February:

| | Lumber, m. | Shingles, m. | Lath, m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Received, January | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Shipped, January | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Received, February | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Shipped, February | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

[illegible]

[illegible] The following are the rates current:

[illegible]

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

$5.00 per car-load added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—As yet no change has occurred in quotations, and, under a moderate demand, a firm feeling prevails. We quote:

TIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Box tin plate, I C, 10x14 | $11.00 |
| Roofing tin, I C | 11.00 |
| Large pigs | 40 |
| Small pigs | 41 |
| Bar tin | 43 |

COPPER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Metallic, al'bot | 35 |
| Copper bottoms | 38 |
| Braziers, over 12 lbs | 35 |
| Tinned copper | 35 |

SHEET ZINC.

| | |
|---|---|
| First quality, cask | 10½ |
| First quality, sheet | 11 |
| Spelter | 11 |

WIRE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 to 6 | 9 |
| 7, 8, and 9 | 10 |
| 10 and 11 | 10½ |
| 12 | 11 |
| 13 and 14 | 12½ |
| 15 and 16 | 13 |
| 17 | 15 |
| 18 | 16 |
| 19 | 18 |
| 20 | 20 |

RUSSIAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nos. 9 to 12 | 18@18 |
| American, 1st quality, ℔ bdl | 12 |
| American, 2d quality | 11 |

NAILS—During the past week prices suffered a reduction of 12½c, sales now making at $4.50 rates. The demand is light:

| | |
|---|---|
| 10@60d, ℔ keg | $4.50 |
| 8d, ℔ keg | 4.75 |
| 6d, ℔ keg | 5.00 |
| 4d, ℔ keg | 5.25 |
| 3d, ℔ keg | 6.00 |
| 2d, ℔ keg | 7.25 |
| Fine blued, 3d, ℔ keg | 7.50 |
| Fine blued, 2d, ℔ keg | 8.50 |
| Cut spikes, ℔ keg | 4.75 |

OILS—The general market has been more quiet than during the previous week, and prices have undergone few changes. Lard oil has advanced 2½@5c, in sympathy with the raw material, but other descriptions remain without important change. We quote: Carbon, 30@31c; extra lard oil, $1.25@1.30; No. 1, $1.20; No. 2, $1.05; linseed, raw, $1.03; linseed, boiled, $1.08; whale oil, $1.10@1.15; bank oil, 90@95c; straits, $1.00; lubricating (W. V.), 40@60c; turpentine, 60c; sperm oil, $2.50; elephant oil, $1.20; neatsfoot oil, $1.10@1.30.

PAINTS AND COLORS—There has been but little inquiry for goods coming under this head, and quotations are simply nominal:

| | |
|---|---|
| St. Louis Lead and Oil Co.'s strictly pure | @13.00 |
| Hooker & Co's do | @13.00 |
| Atlantic, do | @13.00 |
| Cornell Company, do | @13.00 |
| D. B. Shipman's, do | @13.00 |
| Chase, Hanford & Co.'s, do | @13.00 |

ZINC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Vieille Montagne Company | 15.00@15.50 |
| D. B. Shipman's | [illegible] |
| Lehigh | 12.00@13.00 |

COLORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English red lead | 13.00@13.50 |
| American red lead | 13.00@13.50 |
| English orange mineral | 16.00 |
| English Venetian red | 3.50@ 4.00 |
| French Rochelle ochre | 3.50@ 4.00 |
| Paris white | 4.50@ 5.00 |
| Spanish whiting | 3.00@ 3.50 |

PIG IRON—Prices for Massillon, Tuscarawas, and No. 1 Lake Superior have declined $1.00@3.00 per ton, but for other descriptions quotations are the same as given one week ago. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicago No. 1 (Lake Superior ore), ℔ ton | $ [illegible]@42.00 |
| Chicago No. 2 (Lake Superior ore), ℔ ton | @41.00 |
| Scotch pig iron, No. 1 | 44.00@45.00 |
| Massillon, No. 1 | @45.00 |
| Massillon, No. 2 | @43.00 |
| Tuscarawas, No. 1 | @43.00 |
| Lake Superior, No. 1 | 43.00@ |
| Lake Superior, Nos. 2 and 3 | 40.00@42.00 |
| Salisbury | 60.00@70.00 |
| Woodville Cold Blast | @60.00 |

SUGARS—The market for this line of goods was rather quiet, to-day, owing to the inclemency of the weather, and prices were without particular alteration. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Common to fair Cuba | 11 @12¼c |
| Good to choice Cuba | 12½@12¾c |
| Merchants' B B | 12½@13¼c |
| Columbia C C | 12 @12½c |
| Good to choice Porto Rico | 12½@13¼c |
| Powdered, crushed, and granulated | 14½@14⅝c |
| New York choice white | 14½@14½c |
| New York circle A | 13⅜@14 c |
| Extra C | 13⅛@13⅜c |
| New York C | 12⅞@13⅛c |

SYRUPS—The demand was meagre, and prices were nearly nominal:

| | |
|---|---|
| New Orleans molasses | [illegible] |
| Philadelphia golden syrup | [illegible] |
| Silver drips | [illegible] |
| Cuba molasses | [illegible] |
| New York extra sugar house syrup | [illegible] |
| Maryland beehive | [illegible] |
| Philadelphia beehive | [illegible] |
| Calvert silver drips | 1.05@1.10 |

SEEDS—Received, 98,895 lbs; shipped, none. Sales were: 12 bags fair clover at $8.40; 30 bags poor timothy at $4.60; 100 and 5 fair at [illegible]; 20 good at $4.80; 20 and 20 at $4.85; 16 choice at $4.90@5.00; [illegible]

TEAS—There was less activity in the demand for this line of goods during week just closed, and prices were a trifle lower: Young Hyson, common to fair, 90@95c; do, fair to good, $1.00@1.10; do, fine and extra choice, $1.20@1.40; superior to fine imperial, $1.20@1.30; choice to extra fine, $1.25@1.30; good to fine Japan, 95c @$1.05; colored natural leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; good to fine gunpowder, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra choice, $1.75@1.85.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, March 15—Evening.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 93. American securities buoyant; 5-20s, '62, 91; '65, 90⅞; '67, 89⅞; 10-40s, 87. Erie, 21¾; Illinois Central, 118; Great Western, 30.

FRANKFORT, March 15.—Bonds quiet at 95⅞.

PARIS, March 15.—Bourse dull at 74f 65c.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, March 15—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 20s 9d. Winter wheat, 8s 11d@9s; red wheat, 8s 1d@8s 2d; white wheat, 9s 5d@9s 6d. Corn, 27s 9d. Pork, 99s. Lard, 65½s.

Receipts last three days, 13,500 qrs, 12,500 of which are American.

LIVERPOOL, March 15—Evening.—Cotton steady and unchanged; sales, 1,200 bales Manchester. Advices favorable.

California white wheat, 9s 5d; red Western, No. 2, 8s 1d@8s 2d; red winter, 8s 10d@8s 11d. Western flour, 20s 6d. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 27s 9d. Oats, 2s 5d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 37s 6d.

Pork, 99s. Beef, 104s 6d. Lard, 64s. Cheese, 70s 6d. Bacon, 56s.

Common rosin, 5s; spirits petroleum, 1s 8d; refined, 1s 9½d@1s 10d. Tallow, 44s 6d. Turpentine, 29s.

LONDON, March 15—Evening.—[illegible] 30s 10d. Tallow firmer at 45s 9d.

### New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 15.—There was much more life to-day, yet the market was far from being settled. The agents of J. & P. Coats' spool cotton thread having reduced the price to 80c causes a more lively demand. Sprague prints advanced to 10½c for fancies, as have Garner & Co.'s prints, while new styles of Lancaster, Oriental, and Gloucester sell at 11c, with a generally steady, fair demand. Brown cottons were all weak. Appleton A is off to 15c; Indian Head, 15c; Princeton, 13c; Lawrence H, 14c; Indian Orchard B B off to 11½c, O to 12½c, A to 14c, N N to 12½c, J to 14½c, L to 9½c, W to 10½c; Dwight's W, 15c; Amoskeag, 15c; Stark A, 15c; Atlantic A, 15½c; Atlantic H, 15c; Atlantic V, 12½c; Agawam, 15c, and Pacific extra, 15c. Bleached muslins of the best makes steady, while other makes are a little depressed. Serial L 4-4 are reduced to 11½c; Montgomery to 10½c; Amoskeag A to 16c; Methuen A ½c to 7c; Commonwealth O ½c to 6½c; Baltic A 4-4 to 11c; Allendale sheetings are higher; 10-4 now bring 47½c; do 9-4 R, 42½c. Kearsarge plaids and stripes, 16c; Chattahoochie plaids, 14½c; Clark's ticks, 27c; Cabot A brown sheetings, 14½c; Dwight Z, 12c; do Y, 11c; do X, 10c; and do Q, 13½c.

### New York Wool Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 15.

The wool market is not active. Finer grades of fleece in fair request. Less inquiry for pulled wools. Woolen goods were unsettled by the fluctuations in gold. Manufacturers buy cautiously. Stocks light and prices generally firm.

### Cambridge Live Stock Market.

CAMBRIDGE, March 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 904. Market less active, bids ½c lower; sales of extra at $13.50@13.75; first quality, $11.50@13.00; second quality, $10.00@11.00; third quality, $9.00@[illegible]. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,579; prices unchanged.

### The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 15.—COTTON—Firmer, closing quiet; sales 4,000 bales at 21⅜c for middling uplands.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Receipts, 8,849 brls; market slightly in buyers' favor, with more doing; sales of 7,800 brls at $4.55@4.70 for superfine State and Western; $4.70@5.05 for extra State; $4.65@5.20 for extra Western; $5.30@5.60 for white wheat extra; $4.90@5.60 for round-hoop Ohio; $5.50@6.15 for extra St. Louis; $5.50@8.50 for good to choice do, including 355 brls low grades extra for export at $4.75@4.85. Rye flour quiet; sales of 380 brls at $4.40@5.40. Corn meal quiet. Wheat—Receipts, 13,950 bu; market heavy, and about 1c lower; sales of 34,000 bu at $1.00@1.05 for No. 3 spring; $1.14@1.15 for choice amber No. 2 Minnesota in store; $1.25@1.28 for winter red and amber Western; $1.32@1.40 for white Michigan. Rye quiet. Barley heavy; sales of 31,000 bu, at 75c for California, and 98c for Canada and Western. Barley malt dull. Corn—Receipts, 8,636 bu; heavy; closed firm; sales of 20,000 bu, at 85@93c for new mixed Western; $1.03@1.04½ for old do delivered, the latter an extreme; $1.00@1.01 for new yellow Jersey and Southern. Oats—Receipts, 3,148 bu; more active; sales of 41,000 bu at 55@56c for Western in store and afloat; 60c for Ohio; 60@61c for State.

GROCERIES—Rice dull. Coffee dull. Sugar dull; sales of 340 hhds Cuba at 9½@9⅞c. Molasses quiet; sales of 185 hhds Porto Rico at 60@66c, and 215 brls New Orleans at 77@81c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and heavy at 14⅛c for crude; 26⅜@27c for refined.

HOPS—Quiet and firm.

LINSEED OIL—Dull and heavy at 90@94c; easier.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 45@45½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy; sales of 625 brls at $25.75 for mess; $19.00@20.00 for prime, and $22.00 for prime mess. Beef quiet; sales of 160 brls at $10.00@15.00 for new plain mess. Tierce beef dull; sales of [illegible] tierces at $22.00@25.00 for prime mess, and [illegible] for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales of [illegible] brls at $25.00@32.00 for new. Cut meats heavy; sales of 145 bxs at 10⅝@12c for shoulders; 14@16c for hams. Middles steady, with a fair demand; sales of 250 bxs at 13½@13⅝c for Cumberland cut; 13½@14c for long ribbed, and 14@14½c for long clear. Lard heavy; sales of 530 tcs at 13½@14½c for steam; 14½@15c for kettle rendered; also, 750 tcs steam, seller April and May, at 14⅜c. Butter firm at 15@28c for Ohio. Cheese dull at 14@16½c.

LATEST.

FREIGHTS TO LIVERPOOL—Dull and declining.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour closed steady, with a moderate export demand for medium and low grades extra. Wheat dull and heavy at $1.16@1.16 for No. 2 spring, and $1.25@1.27 for winter red and amber Western. Rye nominal. Oats a shade easier; sales 28,000 bu Western at 55½c in store. Corn quiet and very firm at 90@93c for new mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $25.75 for mess, future delivery. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats nominal. Bacon steady with moderate demand. Lard steady; 14⅞c for prime steam, seller April and May, at 14⅝c.

HOGS—Steady at 2c.

WHISKEY—Quiet; sales 200 brls at 99@99½c for Western free; 97c for patent.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Buckwheat flour dull and unchanged. Rye flour quiet and dull at $5.00@5.25 ℔ brl. Grain dull and inactive for all kinds. No sales reported, and we quote the market as nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and heavy. Refined, in large lots, held at 25c for standard; white, in small lots, 27@28c; crude dull at $3.70.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 1 white, $1.18; amber Michigan, $1.05½; No. 2 red, $1.03½; amber Illinois, $1.17. Corn a shade better; new, 74½c; no grade, 70c. Oats steady; No. 1 at 40c; No. 2 at 43c.

CLOVER SEED—$8.10.

RECEIPTS—700 brls flour, 4,500 bu wheat, 3,400 bu corn, 1,300 bu oats, 400 barley.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain unchanged.

COTTON—Firm and quiet; middling at 20@20½c.

TOBACCO—In demand; sales 123 hhds at $5.20 for frosted trash to bright leaf.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 95c; demand light.

PROVISIONS—Dull, but little doing. Market weak for all articles. Mess pork held at $26.25@26.50. Bulk meats at 9⅛c for shoulders; 13c, 13½c and 14½c for sides. No sales. Bacon dull; shoulders held at 11c; clear sides at 14⅞c for clear [illegible] and 15½c for clear [illegible] 16½@17½c. Lard held at 14½ and 14c for steam and kettle.

BUTTER—Scarce and firm at 30@35c.

EGGS—Scarce and firm at 20c.

OILS—Linseed dull at 97@98c; lard, declined to $1.20@1.25 for extra; petroleum dull; refined, 27@28c.

MONETARY—Gold, 111½ buying. Exchange firmer; par buying, and 1-10 premium selling. Money easy at 8@10 per cent.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 15.—TOBACCO—Sales 167 hhds at $4.35@6.00 for trash; $6.30@7.10 for lugs; $8.00@13.75 for low to good leaf.

COTTON—Better and firmer feeling; middling, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Grain steady. Wheat, $1.10@1.15. Corn, 85c. Oats, 60c, Rye, 90, from store all sacked.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork $27.00. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 11c; clear rib, 15½c; clear sides, 16c; bulk shoulders 10c; clear rib, 14½c; clear sides, 15c. Lard—Prime tierce, 15c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 19c.

WHISKEY—Advanced to 93@94c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—TOBACCO—More active, but unchanged.

COTTON—Nominal.

HEMP—Dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Dull and irregular; spring superfine, $3.50@4.00; fall superfine, $3.75@4.25; [illegible] $4.75; XXX, $5 @$5.25. Wheat—[illegible] No. 3 red fall, $1.03; No. 1 [illegible]; choice, $1.10. Corn—Firmer; mixed in bulk at 63c; yellow, 65c; white, 70c; mixed, sacked, [illegible] in bulk; [illegible]. Barley dull and lower; [illegible] for Minnesota. Rye dull; 78c for choice.

WHISKEY—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Dull and weak. Pork, $26.00@26.50, the latter for order lots. Dry salted shoulders, 9⅝c; clear sides, 14@14½c; bacon, shoulders, 11½c; clear rib sides, 15c; clear sides, 15½c; all on orders. Lard nominal and unchanged; 16c for choice kettle.

RECEIPTS—1,[illegible] brls flour, 4,500 bu wheat, 4,800 bu corn, 1,300 bu oats, 37,000 bu barley, 300 bu rye, 400 head hogs.

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, March 15.—[illegible]

[illegible] and lower for early delivery; [illegible] April, 26c; [illegible] March, 26½c; April to September, [illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible] Provisions—[illegible]. Lard quiet at 14½c. [illegible]

WHISKEY—Dull at [illegible].

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and quiet; [illegible]. Wheat quiet and steady at 80½c for No. 1; [illegible] No. 2. Corn weak; 59c for No. 2. Oats quiet at 35c for No. 2.

DRESSED HOGS—Nominally $9.50.

RECEIPTS—[illegible]

SHIPMENTS—[illegible]

[illegible] Wheat quiet and steady at 80½c for No. 1 in store; 80½c for No. 2 in store, light.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, March 15.—Cotton—Higher; low middling, 18c; good ordinary, 17c; stock, 3,700 bales.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, [illegible] Wheat—Improved demand and firm. Rye steady and unchanged. Corn in fair demand; mixed Western, 93c. Oats steady at 55c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork unchanged. Lard at 14½@14¾c.

WHISKEY—Dull at $1.00@1.01.

## REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Tuesday, March 15:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lots 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, Kelley's Sub-division, part L. S. H. ¼, Sec. 20, 39, 14 east; Feb. 1 | $ 2,167 |
| Mitchell st, 167 ft w of Margaret st, n f, 24x 125 ft; Feb. 1 | 800 |
| Catherine st, 213 ft e of Jefferson st, s f, 25 x74½ ft; March 1 | 500 |
| Centre av, 188 ft n of Madison st, w f, 60x 128½ ft; Oct. 11, 1869 | 27,000 |
| Lumber st, opposite Union st, n f, 71 9-10 ft running to and having a river front of 175¾ ft; March 1 | 23,000 |
| North LaSalle st, a of Carl st, w f, 29 14-100 x160 8 10 ft; Feb. 26 | 5,700 |
| Larrabee st, 60 ft s of Hobbie st, e f, 25x145 ft; March 15 | 1,000 |
| Burling st, 296 ft n of North av, w f, 25x199 ft; March 9 | 550 |
| Michigan av, 296 ft n of Fourteenth st, w f, 3 1-16x120 ft; March 1, 1867 | 465 |

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Michigan av, s w cor of Thirty-ninth st, e f, 301x274 ft; Sept. 12, 1868 | 75,000 |
| Modena av, 125 ft n of Forty-seventh st, w f, 100x125 ft; Sept. 30, 1869 | 800 |
| Lawndale av, 100 ft n of Sixtieth st, w f, 50x 120 ft; March 14 | 285 |

WEST OF OLD CITY LIMITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Und ½ of w 30 acres of n e ¼ of n w ¼, Sec. 15, 39, 13 East; March 10 | 11,000 |
| North av, n e cor of Genesee av, 10 acres; Feb. 18 | 14,000 |

## MEDICAL CARDS.

### Private Matters.

F. D. CLARKE, M. D., the Regular Old Established Dr. Clarke, 173 South Clark-st. (near Monroe),

CONFIDENTIALLY CONSULTED.

☞ Send two stamps for Married Secret.

☞ Also, two for Book on Self-Abuse.

Address letters Dr. F. D. CLARKE, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

### Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, formerly of St. Louis, has for the last nine years been located in this city, at No. 170 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., and it is not too much to say that he is one of the most successful practitioners in our city for curing the diseases he advertises to treat. Send for his monthly medical sheet and Guide to Health, treating on all diseases of the sexes, also diseases peculiar to females, if you think the writings of the greatest specialist of the present day worth a careful perusal. Sent to any address free of charge. Hours of attendance at office, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 3 to 5 p. m. Call, or address DR. C. BIGELOW, P. O. Box 124, Chicago, Ill.

### Dr. Bassett,

187 South Clark-st., Chicago, cures (or no charge) the worst cases of seminal weakness, by a new method. He is a graduate of the University of Philadelphia, and is the most reliable physician in the city for all Chronic and Sexual Diseases of both sexes. Send stamp for Theory of Nervous and Sexual Diseases. Consultations free and confidential.

### Dr. Raphael

Describes diseases without any information from the patient, and cures without any experiments or the use of mercury, thus saving their victims life from wrong treatment. 318 East Madison-st., up stairs. Consultation free. Send 25c for his "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."

### Private Consultations

And treatment in all private matters—male or female. DR. L. SANGER, of LaSalle-st. Prize Lecture and Book for the Married, 50 cents. Female Pills, certain and reliable in all cases—$5.00. Female Irregularities successfully treated. Also, NERVINE PILLS—sure cure for victims of self-abuse—$1.00 by mail. Enclose stamp and address P. O. Box 352, Chicago.

### Dr. Townsend,

182 South Clark-st., gives special attention to diseases of the genito-urinary organs and all chronic and difficult diseases of a private nature in both sexes. He treats successfully the worst cases of female suppressions and irregularities. His pamphlet of advice sent free to any address. Medicines sent to all parts of the country. Consultation free.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers and properly applied at the Wig Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

## OCEAN STEAMERS.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 5th and 21st, Except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 5—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Maury, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. Comstock.

March 21—ALASKA, Capt. Gray, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. Farnsworth.

One hundred pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicine and attendance free.

All departures touch at Manzanillo; that of the 5th connects at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 5th and 21st for Central American ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer CHINA, leaving April 1, 1870.

For freight and passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., New York, F. R. BABY, Agent, or at General Western Agency, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

J. A. WARRACK, Agent.

### LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Steamers of this line leave Pier No. 8, N. R., fortnightly.

DIRECT TO LONDON.

[illegible]

Rates of Passage in Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency. Steerage tickets from London to Havre, $40 in currency.

Passengers booked to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam, at cheapest currency rates. For passage apply at No. 54 Broadway, New York, or to JAS. WARRACK, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago. For freight at 54 South-st., N. Y.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

## FOR SALE.

### FIVE STEAM EXCAVATORS

For sale, all in good repair, and one nearly new. Apply to

N. O. MUNSON, Boston, Mass.

## SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.

& 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

## RAILROADS.

### Arrival and Departure of Trains.

*WINTER ARRANGEMENT.*

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Office southeast corner of Clark and Lake-sts.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

DEPOT—North Wells street.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Cedar Rapids Passenger | 8:15 a m | *4:30 p m |
| Pacific Fast Line, Daily | 10:45 a m | *4:00 p m |
| Rock Island Express | 11:00 a m | *3:00 p m |
| Pacific Night Express | *11:00 p m | 7:00 a m |
| Rock Island Night Pass. | *11:00 p m | 7:00 a m |
| Dixon Passenger | 4:00 p m | *11:10 a m |

FREEPORT LINE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Freeport and Dunleith Pass. | 9:00 a m | *3:00 p m |
| Freeport and Dunleith Pass. | 9:45 p m | *6:30 a m |
| Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line | 4:00 p m | *11:10 a m |
| Geneva and Elgin Passenger | 5:30 p m | *8:45 a m |
| Lombard Accommodation | 6:10 p m | *6:45 a m |

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Morning Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rosehill, Calvary, and Evanston | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Afternoon Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kenosha Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Waukegan Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Waukegan Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Milwaukee Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Kenosha and Waukegan trains leave from Wells Street Depot.

WISCONSIN DIVISION.

DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| St. Paul Express | 10:00 a m | *7:15 p m |
| Night Passenger | *5:00 p m | *5:30 a m |
| Janesville Accommodation | 3:00 p m | 1:00 p m |
| Woodstock Accommodation | 5:30 p m | *9:00 a m |

GEO. L. DUNLAP, General Superintendent.

P. STANWOOD, General Ticket Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

UNION DEPOT—Foot of Lake street.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cairo Mail | *8:30 a. m. | *9:30 p. m. |
| Cairo Express | *9:30 p. m. | *6:30 a. m. |
| Keokuk Passenger | 8:30 a. m. | *9:30 p. m. |
| Keokuk Passenger | *9:30 p. m. | *8:00 p. m. |

On Saturdays this train will leave at [illegible]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Champaign Passenger | 4:50 p. m. | [illegible] |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | 6:00 a. m. | [illegible] |
| do do | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do do | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do do | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do do | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do do | [illegible] | [illegible] |

(St. Louis through trains.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | 8:30 a. m. | [illegible] |
| Fast Line | *9:30 p. m. | [illegible] |

* Sundays excepted.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

DEPOT—Corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets. Ticket Office, 56 South Clark-st.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | *5:00 a m | [illegible] |
| Special New York Express | *7:30 a m | *10:00 p m |
| Pacific Express (daily) | 5:15 p m | 7:00 a m |
| Night Express | *9:00 p m | [illegible] |

DETROIT AND GRAND RAPIDS LINE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | 8:00 a m | [illegible] |
| Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

UNION DEPOT—Foot of Lake street—Ticket Office [illegible]

Passenger trains of this Company leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Day Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kalamazoo Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Through Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |

* Sunday excepted. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | 7:00 a m | [illegible] |
| Pacific Express, daily | 10:00 a m | [illegible] |
| Atlantic Express, daily | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Riverside and Hinsdale Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Evening Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mendota Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Aurora Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Riverside and Hinsdale Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |

*Except Sunday. †Except Saturday. ‡Except Monday.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Day Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pacific Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Valparaiso Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Joliet Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lightning Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |

[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. (PAN HANDLE AIR LINE.)

[illegible]

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MEDICAL.

# TO PHYSICIANS.

NEW YORK, August 15, 1868.

Allow me to call your attention to my preparation of

## COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU.

The Component Parts are

BUCHU, Long Leaf, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

## Mode of Preparation.

Buchu in vacuo; juniper berries by distillation; cubebs extracted by displacement, with spirits obtained from juniper berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added to prevent fermentation. Upon inspection it will be found not to be a tincture, as made in pharmacopœia, nor is it a syrup, and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exists. In this you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,

I am very respectfully,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Chemist and Druggist of 19 Years' Experience.

## From the Largest Manufacturing Chemist in the World.

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold. He occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

Nov. 4, 1854.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,

Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown-sts., Philadelphia.

## Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu,

For weakness arising from indiscretion. The exhausted powers of nature which ARE ACCOMPANIED by so many alarming symptoms, among WHICH will be found INDISPOSITION TO EXERTION, LOSS OF MEMORY, WAKEFULNESS, HORROR OF DISEASE, or FOREBODINGS OF EVIL, in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration, and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

THE CONSTITUTION, once affected with organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

### Helmbold's Extract of Buchu

Invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, consumption or insanity ensues.

## Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu

In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in chlorosis, or retention, painfulness, or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrus state of the uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

## Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases ARISING from habits of DISSIPATION, at little expense, little or no change in DIET, no INCONVENIENCE or EXPOSURE; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous REMEDIES, COPAVIA and MERCURY, in all these diseases.

## TESTIMONY.

### Cure of Gravel of Five Years' Standing—Stone Passed, and to be Seen.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

Dear Sir: We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this Country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "'Buchu' has worked wonders." A man in our County, named J. B. Estell, had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu" and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs *eight grains*, which we now have on exhibition in our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

ROOLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

### Cure of Bladder and Kidney Affection of Long Standing—Stone Passed, and to be Seen.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 5, 1869.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the gravel, bladder, and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effects of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well, and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers.

Yours truly,

THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO

Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.

J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.

H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.

BRADLEY BULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.

Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.

R. W. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York city. And many others, if necessary.

### Cure of Kidney and Bladder Affection of a Patient 78 Years of Age.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Pa., March 31, 1869.

EDITOR COSMOPOLITE:

I desire, as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that, after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered extensively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public.

Yours respectfully,

D. L. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:

Colonel DAN RICE, Girard, Pa.

CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Pa., Editor Cosmopolite.

GEO. H. CUTLER, Girard, Pa., Attorney.

C. I. HINDS, Girard, Pa., Attorney.

Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Pa., Attorney.

DAVID OLIN, Girard, Pa., Merchant.

DAVID E. DAY, Girard, Pa., Merchant.

G. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Pa., Merchant.

E. G. ELY, Girard, Pa., Druggist.

MEDICAL.

## HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

## HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT

BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, Consumption, Insanity or Epileptic Fits ensue.

## FOR NON-RETENTION

OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposits, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, or Dropsical Swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

## ENFEEBLED & DELICATE

CONSTITUTIONS of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

## TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE

Remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

## THE GLORY OF MAN IS

STRENGTH; therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

## MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL

Vigor are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

## SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED

By HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

## HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT

BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cure secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

## Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

Is a certain cure for diseases of the

Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE

URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

Male or Female,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING.

MEDICAL.

## DR. KEYSER,

A Physician of Over Thirty Years' Experience, and a Graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery, of Philadelphia.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,

140 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Penn.

August 11, 1865.

### A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years with gravel, bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination; and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of the case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.

Hon. Thomas B. Florence, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. C. Knox, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. S. Black, Philadelphia.

Hon. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.

Hon. Ellis Lewis, Philadelphia.

Hon. R. C. Grier, Philadelphia.

Hon. G. W. Woodward, Philadelphia.

Hon. W. A. Porter, Philadelphia.

Hon. John Bigler, ex-Governor of California.

Hon. E. Banks, Washington, D. C.

And many others if necessary.

### One Hundred Dollars would be Given for a Bottle if Necessary.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your "Buchu." I followed the directions, and, to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine—(I would give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price)—I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber, at his residence, 78 Milton avenue, Rahway, New Jersey.

H. M. FREEMAN,

Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."

J. W. Savage, ex-Mayor.

Frank La Rau, President of Council.

William Richards, Clerk of Council.

Peter A. Banta, Councilman.

W. J. Brown, Councilman.

J. S. S. Melick, Councilman.

Lewis Roff, Councilman.

J. B. [illegible]r, Marshal.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE, RAHWAY, New Jersey, Dec. 5, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are thereunto attached are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY,

Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

N. Y. S. VOL. INSTITUTE, COR. OF FIFTH-AV. AND SEVENTY-SIXTH-ST., CENTRAL PARK.

### A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child, suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited, I am respectfully yours,

COLONEL YOUNG,

General Superintendent and Director.

June 10, 1868.

### Great Salt Lake City.

UTAH, Jan. 28, 1868.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Enclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, &c.,

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,

Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

MEDICAL.

## HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,

The only known remedy for diabetes, irritation of the neck of the bladder, inflammation of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, strangury or painful urinating.

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MEDICAL.

### A Case of Inflammation of Kidneys and Gravel.

From MORGAN, FRAZEL & CO.

GLASGOW, Missouri, Feb. 5, 1869.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: About two years ago I was troubled with both Inflammation of the Kidneys and Gravel, when I resorted to several remedies, without deriving any benefit whatever; and seeing you EXTRACT BUCHU advertised, I procured a few bottles, and used them. The result was a complete cure in a short time. I regard your EXTRACT BUCHU to be decidedly the best remedy extant for any and all diseases of the Kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire so to do.

Yours respectfully,

EDWIN W. FRAZEL.

### United States Hospital.

SALISBURY, N. C., March 10, 1866.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn.:

DEAR SIR: I wish you to send me one dozen of your Sarsaparilla Extract, and half a dozen of your Rose Wash.

Allow me to say that your preparations are very satisfactory, not only to the practitioner, but also to the patient, and I shall endeavor to bring them to universal use in this part of the country.

Please forward these medicines again as before, C. O. D., per express.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours, &c.,

M. F. A. HOFFMAN,

Surgeon in charge of Hospital.

### Certificate of a Distinguished Midwife.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18, 1869.

MR. HELMBOLD:

SIR: I have used your Extract Buchu with many of my patients, and can speak of it in the highest terms in every case, and consider it a valuable remedy, and one that should be in the hands of every midwife.

Very truly yours,

REBECCA STANTON, M. D.

### Cure of Nervous Prostration and Decline of a Young Lady.

H. T. HELMBOLD:

I have been giving your Extract Buchu to my daughter, who has been unable to sleep; very nervous, loss of appetite, general debility and rapidly falling into decline—in fact, consumption was talked of. I was recommended to use your "Buchu" by a highly respectable lady of this place, who has given it to her son with complete success. My daughter had been troubled for a long time. I purchased one bottle, some eight weeks since, which lasted one week, and from which she received great benefit, and induced me to purchase one half dozen bottles, as I had tried many other remedies, and my family physician, to no avail. It is now more than two weeks since she has taken the last bottle, and I am happy to inform you of its complete success.

Very truly yours,

GEO. M. MARSHALL.

GERMANTOWN, Pa., Feb. 12, 1869.

### A Permanent Cure of Gravel of Twelve Years' Standing—Stone Passed and to be Seen.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 15, 1869.

DR. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the Gravel, "Kidneys" and "Bladder." I have been sometimes from twelve to fourteen hours, and wanted to make water every minute, but could not. Have consulted doctors both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief in any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about, I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire Courier headed "Kidneys." I read it through and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second I got still worse (apparently). When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so, before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more,—and all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday, to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the [illegible] or undergo an operation. He gave me medicine, and I went home quite down-hearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "Buchu," and in the afternoon I had a desire to make water, but could not. About one hour after this I tried again, with the same result; but the next time I took the vessel it was the same as turning a faucet and stopping it off again. It was so for three times, and the third time there was something came through the passage and struck against the side of the vessel. I examined it, and it is the ugliest stone or gravel you ever saw, covered over with little pieces which collected together. It looks the color of a mud-turtle, and is as hard as flint. So you see the "Buchu" was doing its work, although I was feeling so badly. I procured another bottle, thinking there might be some [illegible] weeks ago last Sunday, I have been well, which is eight was in my life. I have the stone securely wrapped, and those who have seen it in this place are surprised. I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield Republican is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder, they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well wisher,

EDWARD L. HOWARD,

Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford Co., Conn.

REFERS TO

Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.

Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.

Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.

Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.

Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.

Dr. JAQUES, [illegible] Corners, Conn.

Dr. BRASSFORD, Hartford, Conn.

All of whom treated me for the disease.

### Speedy Relief from Kidney Affection occasioned by Accident.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: On the 23d of August last, I received severe internal and external injuries, occasioned by an accident on a Philadelphia Railroad car. On my arrival in New York I was attended by Dr. WILSON, of East Fifty-fifth-st., and another physician whose name I do not now remember. After my wounds were dressed I suffered for (3) three days intense agony from internal injuries, which affected my kidneys. I can say that after taking but three doses of YOUR EXTRACT BUCHU, I felt greatly relieved. I used the balance of the bottle, and am happy to state that since that time I have experienced no further difficulty.

Very truly yours,

F. H. KEARNEY, 640 Third-av.

I respectfully refer to either of the following gentlemen:

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Esq., Editor of *Citizen and Round Table*.

B. F. CURTIS, Esq., 103 Greenwich-av.

MORRIS PHILLIPS, Esq., Editor of *Home Journal*.

Hon. M. CONNOLLY, Register of City.

Messrs. PETTINGILL & BATES, Proprietors of *Hearth and Home*.

I. N. HUDSON, Esq., 41 Park Row.

Hon. NELSON J. WATERBURY.

Hon. JAMES E. COULTER.

And many others if necessary.

## HELMBOLD'S

## Extract Buchu,

ESTABLISHED

UPWARD OF NINETEEN YEARS,

PREPARED BY

## H. T. HELMBOLD,

At His Drug and Chemical Warehouses,

594 Broadway, New York,

AND

104 South Tenth-st. Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE:

Six Bottles for $6.50, or $1.25 per Bottle; Delivered to any Address.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

## H. T. HELMBOLD.

MEDICAL. 158

## HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

Is more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer and more pleasant.

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# THE SUPERVISORS.

## Eighth Day—Important to Dogs—Irresponsible Justices—The Coal Contract—Report of the Committee—The Humphrey Case.

## Meeting of the "Committee of Five"—Mr. Kearney Explains Why He Voted for Englewood—Statement of Mr. Rexford—The Gray Colt and Bay Mare.

### Session of the Board.

The Board of Supervisors met at 2 p. m. yesterday, President Kearney in the chair. Many of the honorable members were absent. The Clerk called the roll, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

IMPORTANT TO DOGS.

Supervisor SAUTER presented a petition from a number of citizens, praying that a tax be laid on dogs. They mourned the great loss to farmers by having their sheep killed, and the danger to the public from hydrophobia.

Supervisor GIBBS said he had a great deal of experience with dogs in that board. [Laughter.] He did refer to the members. [Laughter.] Some years ago they passed a law to the effect prayed for in the petition, and it was found to be ineffective.

The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

AFRAID TO GO ON THE ROOF.

Supervisor STEVENS said he had hurt one hand, and did not like to trust himself on the top of that east wing. He wished to be excused from serving on the Committee of Investigation.

His resignation was accepted, and Supervisor Weber was "detailed" to take his place.

IRRESPONSIBLE JUSTICES.

Supervisor ALLEN offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the County Clerk be, and he is hereby, requested to report to this board by Thursday morning next whether all the Justices of the Peace in the County of Cook and City of Chicago filed such bonds as are required by law, and have such bonds now on file in his office.

Supervisor ALLEN understood that there were Justices in the city of Chicago who never filed bonds; men who had not moral honesty enough to pay over money assessed by them. They got money of suitors in their pockets and it remained there.

Supervisor SANDERS did not know how it was in the city of Chicago, but in the country no Justice could get his commission from the Governor until his bonds were properly filed.

Supervisor GERBER said some men were reelected who never renewed their bonds.

Supervisor ALLEN knew of one case where there was a bond, but there was no penalty attached, and, therefore, the bond was inoperative and useless. He knew that the person referred to was perfectly irresponsible, and had money in his hands which he would not pay over.

The resolution was passed.

MORE TIME GRANTED.

On motion of Supervisor WAITE, the special committee of five was given until 10 o'clock this morning to make their report.

THE COAL CONTRACT.

Supervisor GAGE submitted the following:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee of nine, to whom was referred certain charges against the Poor House and Pauper Committee, and Messrs. Hartwell Brothers, wherein said Hartwell Brothers are charged with delivering coal on county orders on short weight, beg leave to report:

First. That the Hartwell Brothers have established, by the evidence before us, the fact that in all cases they have intended to give full and just weight for all coal delivered on their contract with this board.

Second. We find that the Hartwell Brothers have delivered coal at less value and inferior quality than their contract calls for, without the knowledge and consent of the Poor House and Pauper Committee, to the amount of seven hundred tons, and we recommend that the sum of $1,050 be deducted from their bill when presented for payment to this board, said deduction being at the rate of $1.50 per ton.

Third. We find that Supervisor Ackhoff (in his endeavors to protect the interests of Cook County and the board) is entitled to, and should receive, the thanks of this board, and we recommend that all the expenses incurred by him shall be refunded by the committee.

Fourth. We find that the statements of Supervisors Humphrey, Holland, and Kott give evidence that they have acted in accordance with the wishes of this board in placing a man in the coal office of the Messrs. Hartwell Brothers to weigh all coal delivered by them on county orders up to the present meeting of this board, and we recommend that the wages of said man be paid by the county.

In conclusion, your committee recommend that they now make a new contract for coal of a cheaper kind than the Erie or Brookfield, as there can be a great deal of money saved to the county, and the poor as well provided for.

After considerable sparring between the members, the report was concurred in.

THE BOARD INSULTED.

Supervisor GAGE, from the same committee, to whom was referred the communication of Mr. R. T. Crane, relative to Supervisor Humphrey, returned the same with the report that it was insulting, and recommending that it be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

MORE TIME GRANTED.

Supervisor BLUTHARDT said the committee of nine was not prepared to report, and would ask for further time.

Time was granted.

THE HUMPHREY CASE.

Supervisor GAGE said he had some voluminous documents in the shape of affidavits for presentation to the board in connection with the communication of R. T. Crane.

Supervisor BLUTHARDT said the communication charged Supervisor Humphrey with perjury. The affidavits of Mr. Ackhoff and Brodston did not prove that Mr. Humphrey swore falsely, as a large majority of the committee held those sustaining the position of Mr. Humphrey, who was to be reprimanded.

Supervisor HUMPHREY called for the reading of the depositions.

[illegible]

The depositions of Supervisor Brodston and Ackhoff were read against Supervisor Humphrey, and were followed by depositions clearing Mr. Humphrey, from Supervisors Clinton, Cooley, Stevens, Hess, Hartwell, and Supervisor Humphrey himself. These latter affidavits agreed in all respects and asserted that Supervisor Humphrey was clear of the charge brought against him in the affidavits of Messrs. Brodston and Ackhoff.

COMMUNICATION FROM ARCHITECT BOOK.

Supervisor PARLMAN asked leave to have the following read:

[illegible]

After some unimportant chat the communication was referred to the Building Committee, with power to act.

[illegible]

Supervisor HOLLAND moved that it be laid on the table without reading.

Supervisor HUMPHREY seconded the motion.

Without disposing of the communication, the board adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

### Session of the Special Committee.

The Special Investigating Committee of the Board of Supervisors, to investigate the alleged corruption in connection with the Normal School, met at 10 yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment. Supervisors Waite, Schwenn, Clark, Busse, and Morrison were present.

Supervisor BUSSE moved that the committee sit until Mr. Kearney had and appear by that time that the testimony be closed.

The motion was agreed to.

MR. KEARNEY EXPLAINS.

Mr. KEARNEY came in and said he wished to give his reasons for voting for Englewood. Offers were made for the location by Riverside, Norwood, Blue Island, and Englewood. [illegible]

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF MR. REXFORD.

Supervisor CLARK was appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Rexford, the County Treasurer, and request that he be present to make a statement.

Supervisor Clark returned with

Mr. REXFORD, who stated that while the matter of the location of the Normal School was up [illegible]

[illegible]

Supervisor MORRISON moved the case be considered closed, and the motion was agreed to, and the committee adjourned.

### METEOROLOGICAL.

Meteorological record for March 15, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, corner of Clark street. [illegible]

[illegible]

### BOARD OF HEALTH.

The regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, the President, [illegible]

The report of Dr. Rauch, Sanitary Superintendent, showing the mortality of the city for the week ending March 12, was received. There were 114 deaths [illegible]

9 premature and 8 still-births. Among the causes of death were: Bronchitis, 6; consumption, 6; convulsions, 12; croup, 3; scarlet fever, 14; typhoid fever, 4; measles, 5; meningitis, 6; old age, 6; pneumonia, 9; tabes mesenterica, 4. There was an increase of 6 deaths over those of the corresponding week in 1869, and a decrease of 11 from those occurring last week. Among infants under 1 year there were 37 deaths. The greatest mortality occurred in the Ninth Ward, 13; and the least in the Eleventh and Twentieth, 2 each. The Superintendent states that the only marked increase of any single disease is in scarlet fever. A case of small-pox was reported—the child of an emigrant just arrived from New York.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Health Officer to notify all distillers, slaughtering and rendering establishments within the city to comply with the ordinance regulating such matters, and to provide themselves with permission from the Common Council within thirty days from date.

Bids were received for the performance of the day scavenger work during the ensuing year, and, on motion, the whole matter was postponed until Thursday next, when a special meeting will be held.

The board then adjourned.

## AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

"Frou-Frou," the latest dramatic novelty of the season, again drew a good house at the Museum last night, considering the difficulties of street travel and the too lively state of the weather. The play, as produced at the Museum, is a very attractive performance, and will undoubtedly have a successful run. The story possesses considerable interest, and is constructed with good dramatic effect.

*Mons. Brigard* (Keller), a rich speculator, has two daughters. His country seat lies between the *chateaux* of the *Comte de Valreas* (Blaisdell), and *Baron de Sartorys* (Aiken), both of whom are in love with the youngest, who is nicknamed *Frou-Frou*,—which means the rustle of a lady's dress as she crosses the room,—her real name being *Gilberte* (Mrs. Allen), a thorough woman of fashion. Although *Frou-Frou* is in love with the *Comte*, she marries the *Baron*, because some day he will be an Ambassador. The elder sister, *Louise* (Miss Nellie Boyd), loves the *Baron*, and when he comes to her to make avowal of his love for *Frou-Frou*, she gives him up without discovering her love, and espouses the cause of her sister. *Frou-Frou* becomes the Baroness. Four years elapse, and she has a child, but she neglects her husband, her little one, and her home. As the household is ill-managed, and the child neglected, he begs *Louise* to become an inmate of his home. *Louise* consents, and becomes the comforter of the *Baron* and a mother to the child. *Frou-Frou* continues to receive attentions from the *Comte* thoughtlessly, and when he makes propositions to her she realizes her situation. She tries to make amends, but finds that her child has transferred her affections to *Louise*. *Frou-Frou* becomes exasperated, quarrels with her sister, and finally elopes with the *Comte*. The Baron follows up the guilty pair to Italy, and, meeting the *Comte*, kills him in a duel, and *Frou-Frou* is deserted.

In the last act she comes home to see her child and to die, and before her death receives pardon from her husband.

There also figure in the plot, and materially assist the movement, *Baron de Cambri* and wife (Linden and Mrs. Stoneall), the former being essentially a French husband, who has a comical way of not being in the least concerned about his wife's little *affaires d'amour*; the latter essentially a French wife, who makes the most of her glorious privileges, and contributes in no small degree, by her example and teachings, to the sad state of conjugal demoralization into which *Frou-Frou* eventually relapses.

The play is an admirable one in detail, abounding in neat, racy dialogue, fresh incidents, and a strong interest which never for a moment flags. One of the cutest things ever introduced by an author is the rehearsal scene, wherein some contemplated private theatricals are being prepared, which gives opportunity for a number of quips and repartees, and which, as it proves, has much to do with the progress of the plot. In this Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Stoneall, Mr. Blaisdell, and Mr. Linden were especially happy, and succeeded in rendering the scene one of the pleasantest of the evening.

The light, genteel comedy of the earlier half of the play was most admirably sustained by Messrs. Aiken, Blaisdell, Linden, and Keller, and Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Stoneall, Miss Boyd, and Miss Mayhew; while the later and melodramatic phase was equally well portrayed by all these.

The main interest centres in Mrs. Allen, whose rendition of the character of the impulsive, careless, frivolous *Frou-Frou* was vested with that winning grace and extreme naturalness which have made that lady the decided favorite she is, while her real dramatic strength came powerfully into play toward the close of the story. She looked the part most happily, and her various changes of costume were so rich, elegant, tasteful, and, withal, appropriate, as to receive especial attention and deserve especial notice. Miss Boyd, a new comer, evinced a thorough conception of her *role* and its dramatic requirements, and she possesses the advantages of easy action and a fine stage presence. Her reading is somewhat faulty, from being so deliberate as to amount almost to affectation—a defect which a more rapid utterance would remedy to a great extent. She promises to wear well, however, when better acquainted with her audiences, and will doubtless prove a desirable addition to the Museum company. [illegible]

[illegible]

### FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Coroner Cleaves, yesterday, held an inquest at the Chicago Avenue Police Station, over the body of the young man who was run over by a train on the Northwestern Road, on North avenue, on Monday evening. [illegible]

### YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A cooper-shop belonging to Fred. Schumaker, No. 376 Maxwell street, was damaged by a fire [illegible]

### The Babcock Extinguisher.

### Ole Bull.

# THE STORM.

## The Heaviest Fall of Snow Since 1867—Its Effect in Chicago.

## Danger of a Freshet—Precautions Against Damage to Shipping.

## The Progress of Trains on Western and Northern Lines Impeded.

## Reports from Abroad.

IN CHICAGO.

Saturday night's storm, bringing us six inches of snow, was supplemented by another storm, and six inches more of "winding-sheet," yesterday. The storm set in shortly after dawn, and all the forenoon the snow came down thick and fast, and, caught up by the wind, drifted in great banks wherever the tide met with any resistance. At noon, snowing abated, and about 2 o'clock a sickly sun bleared through the grayish masses of clouds; but the wind still held high, and drifting continued with undiminished success.

The present accumulation of snow is the greatest we have "enjoyed" in this region of country since 1867; and such a heavy fall of snow so late in the season has not been experienced since the spring of 1863, when it fell to the depth of two feet in the last week in March, and sustained itself for sleighing purposes until the middle of April.

So formidable a deposit of snow as the present, at this late season, presents an unpleasant prospect to the inhabitants of the lowlands in the region of Bridgeport. Should this vast accumulation go off with a heavy shower of rain, Chicago will be visited by an inundation the equal of twenty years ago. The authorities, apprehensive of such an event, have issued stringent orders to vessel owners to keep their crafts well secured to the shore. Chicago River is slow to anger. It is a snake in the grass. Like a boa constrictor, it lies motionless until the unsuspecting prey comes within easy reach, and then, with a terrible spring, the victim is secured in toils from which there is no escape. A single vessel adrift on this "raging canawl" in flood time, and our entire shipping would be endangered.

THE SIDEWALKS.

Everybody was taken by surprise with this storm. It has come like a thunder clap out of a clear sky. Nobody was prepared. The shovel brigade of small boys, who keep the door bells in a perpetual jingle during winter, on the least suggestion of snow, had already changed the spade for the ball-bat, perhaps swapped it, and not a youngster was to be had for love or money, yesterday. Hence, few sidewalks were cleared of their encumbrance, even during the afternoon, and pedestrianism was very much impeded.

STREET RAILWAYS.

At noon it appeared as if days might elapse before the street cars could be moved along the rails again. Four horses were attached to the ponderous plows, and, under the impulse of the whip, scrambled along for a block or two, but finally succumbed. Six-in-hands were substituted, and, under this powerful persuasion, the plows were dragged slowly over the track, and towards the middle of the afternoon the cars carried the weary travellers on their way.

EFFECT ON THE RAILROADS.

Chicago, as the great railroad centre of the continent, is peculiarly affected by heavy snow storms. During the winter the iron horse is its only feeder, and the least obstruction to railroad travel is felt in every department of business in the city. Hence, while the storm raged and tore about Chicago, and reports came from various places, many hundreds of miles away, saying that it was raging and tearing in those quarters likewise, considerable anxiety was felt that railroad travel would be materially impeded, if not for a time entirely checked. Happily these fears, with few exceptions, have proved unfounded. True, western and northern trains, in some instances, have experienced considerable delay; but within a circuit of two hundred miles from Chicago, so far as could be ascertained, only a few trains have been embanked. Some have moved slowly, but still they moved.

THE EASTWARD TRAINS.

Eastward the storm did not extend beyond fifty or a hundred miles. The Michigan Central, the Southern, and the Fort Wayne trains consequently were but little impeded, and arrived within an hour or two of time.

THE SOUTHERN TRAINS.

Southward the storm extended as far as Centralia, but the Illinois Central trains pushed into their depot at the usual hour, and likewise departed on time.

The 2:45 p. m. train on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road (formerly Great Eastern), had not made its appearance here at midnight.

The Burlington and Alton & St. Louis trains encountered huge snow banks, but with double engines pushed bravely onward and arrived almost on time.

THE WESTERN TRAINS.

The Clinton Air Line train, due here last evening, is hopelessly snowed in a bank at Boone, Iowa. [illegible]

[illegible]

REPORTS FROM ABROAD.

[illegible]

### THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

al Society of Illinois will be held this evening in the library hall of the Academy of Sciences, to take final action on the proposed amendments to the constitution and by laws.

OWING to the inclemency of the weather, the regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society, which was to have been held on yesterday, was adjourned until to-day, at 3 o'clock p. m. A full attendance of members is desired.

THE CONCERT which should have been given on Saturday evening last, at the Illinois Street Church, and which was postponed on account of the weather, will be given to-morrow evening. Parties holding tickets will be admitted.

THE IRISH LITERARY ASSOCIATION will hold a special meeting, at No. 46 Clark street, this evening, to complete the arrangements for the banquet to be given at the Revere House to-morrow evening.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MEETING of the Mulligan Zouaves, at their headquarters, No. 45 North Clark street, this evening, at 7:30 sharp. All members are requested to be present.

THROUGH lack of a quorum of members in attendance, no meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening.

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

### Programme of the Grand Procession—Line of March, Etc.

The programme for the grand procession on St. Patrick's Day, which occurs to-morrow, has been slightly from that originally published, as will be seen by the following order for the formation and line of march, issued by the Chief Marshal, Matthew Hayes, Esq.:

The procession will organize on Michigan avenue, at 10 o'clock, sharp, in the following order:

The military will form on Michigan avenue, south of Van Buren street, right resting on Van Buren street.

The Hibernian Benevolent Society will form on the south side of Van Buren street, right resting on Michigan avenue.

The Roman Catholic Temperance and Benevolent Society will form on the south side of Jackson street, right resting on Michigan avenue.

The United Sons of Erin Benevolent Society will form on the south side of Adams street, right resting on Michigan avenue.

The Horseshoers' Benevolent Society will form on the south side of Monroe street, right resting on Michigan avenue.

The Father Mathew Temperance and Benevolent Society will form on the south side of Madison street, right resting on Michigan avenue.

St. Bridget's Temperance and Benevolent Society will form on the north side of Madison street, right resting on Michigan avenue.

The National Catholic Temperance and Benevolent Society will form on the south side of Washington street, right resting on Michigan avenue.

The St. Paul Temperance and Benevolent Society will form on the north side of Washington street, right resting on Michigan avenue.

The procession will move at 11 o'clock sharp, in the following order: North on Michigan avenue to Lake street, west on Lake to Clark, south on Clark to Twelfth, west on Twelfth to Canal, north on Canal to Van Buren, west on Van Buren to Desplaines, north on Desplaines to Kinzie, east on Kinzie to Wells, north on Wells to Chicago avenue, east on Chicago avenue to State street, south on State to Michigan, east on Michigan to Rush, south on Rush to Michigan avenue, south on Michigan avenue to Van Buren street, countermarching on Michigan avenue, and disperse.

## THE STEAMSHIP SMIDT.

### Scenes and Incidents of Her Stormy Voyage—Her Arrival and Reception—Affecting Interviews Between Reunited Families and Acquaintances at Castle Garden—Statements of Passengers.

*From the New York Herald, March 15.*

Not only those directly and immediately interested in the safety of a vessel and her passengers, officers and crew, but the whole community equally with them participate in the general anxiety whenever fears are entertained of the loss of a ship at sea, and are equally relieved and rejoiced at the news of her safety. Thus it is in the case of the City of Boston, whose fate is still uncertain, and thus it was in regard to the steamship Smidt, the safe arrival of which, with 298 passengers, after a stormy journey across the Atlantic of forty-nine days, was chronicled in the *Herald* yesterday. Although the large majority of the community had no personal interest either in the vessel or in her human freight, yet all felt thankful to fate that so many lives were saved from a dreadful catastrophe and an untimely death. And it may be here remarked that it is generally admitted that the Smidt owes her safe deliverance from the stormy ocean almost alone to her peculiar model.

The Smidt is the property of a Mr. Lange, of Bremen, by whom she was designed and built. She is very roomy, and "round-bellied." One German sailor, as he looked at her from the Battery shore, yesterday forenoon, while her passengers were being disembarked opposite Castle Garden, exclaimed that she was a "giant washtub." An incident was told yesterday, by one of her officers, which indicates the design of her builder. While the Smidt was still on the stocks, at Bremen, an experienced mariner said to Mr. Lange that he could not expect much profit from the vessel, as her model was contrary to the modern system of shipbuilding; she was too slow to become popular as a passenger ship. "Never mind," replied Mr. Lange, "I don't care for speed, but for safety, and I designed her to weather the severest storms of the Atlantic." And she proved herself equal [illegible]

[illegible]

## THE FUNDING BILL.

### The Seventh Section Corrected.

[illegible]

# STATE LEGISLATURES.

## WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 15.

The great local contest of the session, over the Chippewa Dells Improvement and Booming Company charters, has occupied the attention of the Legislature largely for the last twenty-four hours. The friends of the bill having shown by the vote on the third reading that it had a majority in the Assembly, the opponents strained every nerve to delay its passage, so as to prevent its reaching the Senate until to-day, when action could be staved off under the rules till after the time when, by the joint resolution, the transaction of business was cut off. The bill coming up on its passage, about 9 o'clock, last night, a motion was first made to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, which was lost—38 to 36. Then it was moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, which was refused—38 to 35.

A call of the Assembly was then had, proceedings under which occupied the time till 4 o'clock this morning.

Motions to adjourn, to receive the report of the Sergeant at Arms, about the the two members absent without leave and out of town, to dispense with proceedings under the call, being varied by facetious resolutions, story-telling, song-singing, playing old sledge, eating of solids, and drinking liquid refreshments furnished by the friends and opponents of the bill, smoking, and various devices to while away the time. Finally, at 4 o'clock, enough of the majority had been tired out to consent to an adjournment. This morning, after about an hour and a half's filibustering, the bill was passed by a vote of 39 to 33, and in a few minutes sent to the Senate. It was not reached there till 5½ o'clock, when a motion was made to refer to the Judiciary Committee. On this there was over an hour's display of Senatorial eloquence, entering largely into the merits of the bill, and the motion was lost—12 to 15—and the bill sent to the general file, a triumph for the friends of the bill, who, however, will likely be beaten in the contest against time to-night.

The following is the other important business since the last report: The Senate last night refused to concur in the Assembly joint resolution amending the constitution, and providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature, the vote being 16 to 7, lacking a majority of all the members elect, as required.

The Senate, after much humorous debate, refused to concur in the Assembly amendments, or to recede from its own amendments, to the investigation resolution, so that, as it now stands, the Senate is willing to have a committee spend thirty days in investigating the State Prison, while the Assembly wants three committees appointed to spend sixty days in investigating the School Land Office, the office of Secretary and Treasurer, and the State Prison.

Several local bills passed; also, to authorize the Secretary of State to purchase of E. A. Spencer an index to the State Laws, which the Assembly has concurred in; also, to exempt from execution printing materials to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars.

The bill to regulate railroad connections, which was made the special order, caused some discussion, and was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 17 to 9.

The Senate this morning adopted a resolution rescinding all rules which interfere with the reading of bills the second and third times the same day, except bills eliciting debate.

The Committee on Printing reported that they found it impossible to make a thorough examination of the State printing for 1869, during the present session of the Legislature, and reported a resolution, which was adopted, providing for a careful investigation during the present year.

Bills were passed amending the general laws, entitled: "Of Real Property;" amending Section 36, Chapter 169, R. S., of offences against public policy; relating to the duties of the Superintendent of Public Property; to require cities to make their annual school reports direct to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a very large number of local bills concurred in.

The bill to establish a uniform tariff for freight and passengers on railroads in this State, was refused a third reading by a vote of 10 to 17.

The bill for classification of railroad Directors was concurred in this afternoon. Many more local Assembly bills were concurred in; also making married women the guardians in certain cases; to further provide for the collection of delinquent taxes on National Banks; to aid the West Wisconsin Railroad Company by extending the time for exempting its lands from taxation; to provide for a geographical and topographical survey of the lead district.

It killed Assembly bills to prevent shooting chickens, quail, or partridge, for a year from August; relative to evidence fees; for making election returns; tax titles for land held by counties; and abolishing the office of State Fish Inspector. It concurred in the Assembly amendment to the Tax bill.

In the Assembly, last evening, a few local bills were passed under suspension of the rules.

The committee to whom the subject of the Fox and Wisconsin River improvement was referred reported that negotiations were in progress between the Improvement Company and the General Government, and was hopeful that the latter would soon decide to adopt the work and make appropriations for its completion.

The Governor's veto of a bill to vacate a street in Mayville on the ground that it was a more proper matter for the Circuit Court or the Board of Supervisors, was sustained by a vote of 5 to 7.

Resolutions were concurred in to amend the constitution so as to restrict local legislation, and to submit to the people an amendment to the constitution so as to dispense with grand juries, the vote on the latter standing 51 to 12.

[illegible]

## LOUISIANA.

## IOWA.

## OHIO.

## NEW JERSEY.

## PEORIA.

### Woman's Suffrage Convention—Large Attendance—Great Enthusiasm.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., March 15.

[illegible]

## ALTON.

### A Burglar Killed at His Business.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., March 15.

A burglar was shot and killed in this place last night by Mr. W. W. Martin, while attempting to gain an entrance into the latter's residence. The burglar was identified as William Beaubien, of [illegible] County.

## OHIO.

### The Lunsford Murder Case at Mansfield—The Criminal Exposed by a Missing Front Tooth.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., March 15.

[illegible]

## MASSACHUSETTS.

### A Defaulting City Officer Sentenced—Murderer Arrested.

BOSTON, March 15.—John W. Collins, clerk in the office of the City Treasurer, convicted of being a defaulter to the treasury in several thousand dollars, has been sentenced to two and a half years in the State Prison. [illegible]

### The Whiskey Frauds in Texas.

[illegible]

taken. The jury, therefore, carefully weighing all the evidence, rendered a unanimous verdict, finding that Mary J. Lunsford came to her death by the hands of Anson L. Robinson.

A card has been issued by the friends of A. L. Robinson asking for a suspension of public opinion in reference to his assumed participation in the murder of Mary J. Lunsford. There is much sympathy expressed for the family of Mr. Robinson, who are very worthy and respectable people.

## INDIANA.

### Railroad Items—Politics Among the Colored People.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 15.

By a majority of about 1,700, our city and township to-day agreed to aid the Jackson, Saginaw & Fort Wayne Railroad, to the amount of $80,000, to complete the road in this county. By this we are assured the road will be in running condition, from here to Jackson, by July 15. There will be a big force of men put to work immediately, to finish the grading north from here, and as soon after as possible, the iron will be laid. The rails for the entire line are already purchased.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 15.—An election was held in this city to-day to decide whether this township should donate $65,000 to aid in the construction of the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad, and carried by 1,465 majority.

A large number of colored people met at a church, in this city, last night, to select a ticket to be voted by the colored people at the primary election in this city, on Saturday. A ticket was reported by a committee, but it gave great dissatisfaction, and the meeting ended in great confusion. There are some sixty odd candidates, and those not reported upon favorably are making a vigorous fight against the report of the committee. The colored people are sadly confused.

## KANSAS.

### Cold Weather—Railroad Building.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 15.

Yesterday and to-day have been the coldest days of the season. The wind has blown furiously from the north, with a light fall of snow. The cold has extended throughout the State, and into the Indian Territory, putting a stop to gardenmaking, which had already been commenced in this section.

On Saturday, the Paymaster of the Galveston Road paid out $160,000 to the contractors and employes. About 800 men are employed on the road south from Garnett, and the work of construction is being vigorously prosecuted to the south line of the State, at which point it will be completed by October next.

The immigration is rushing in at an unprecedented rate. The Kansas Pacific Road runs trains of nine passenger coaches daily, filled with immigrants. Hon. R. S. Stevens, Managing Director, is in the city on business connected with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road. This company built 160 miles of road in about seven months last year, and have purchased the iron and made the arrangements to beat this feat in railroad building this year.

### Corn Paper and Corn Cloth.

*From the Aurora (Ill.) Herald, March 5.*

We have received from Dr. T. Canisius the following interesting communication relative to corn paper and linen, manufactured from the fibres contained in the husks of maize, or corn. We hope our farmers and enterprising business men will not fail to read it carefully, and see whether the vast quantity of paper-making material lying before their doors rotting, cannot be turned to a better account than is done at the present time. Our State produces such immense quantities of the "rag substitute," the corn husk, that if it were gathered and used for paper-making, Illinois alone could furnish from her corn-fields half the fibre now consumed in the United States by the paper mills, to manufacture the mountains of paper now used within the borders of the Union. The subject which Dr. Canisius brings to the attention of the public is worth the consideration of every man who takes an interest in the welfare of the farming community, and the public good generally:

EDITORS HERALD: You already in your last issue, referred to the samples of "corn paper" and "corn linen" manufactured from the fibres of corn-husks, and of which fabrics I left some specimens on your table.

The recent failure of the Batavia Paper Mills brought the fact to my mind that I had in my possession some fine samples of corn paper and linen, which I brought with me from Austria to this country. And as the question how and where to find a good and cheap substitute for rags has engrossed the attention of scientific men, as well as paper manufacturers, for years past, and seemingly without their having been able to discover the material desired, it may prove interesting to the readers of the *Herald* to learn that the best rag substitute is lying in unbounded quantities before our doors.

While I resided in Vienna, the capital of the Austrian Empire, I became acquainted with the Superintendent of the Imperial Paper Mills, who shortly after my arrival in the city, had made the invention to manufacture from corn-husks paper and linen cloth, both of great durability, and the paper of very fine quality. I deemed this invention, for our country, of special importance, where rags are high in price and corn-husks in such unmeasured quantities, and reported all the facts concerning the invention to Secretary [illegible]

[illegible]

### Minority Representation.

*From the New York World.*

[illegible]

### The San Diego Gold Discoveries—Specimens on Exhibition.

*From the San Francisco Alta, March 9.*

[illegible] ore procured from a ledge discovered on the 23d of February last, about fifty miles from San Diego, by a party, of which Mr. L. T. Gower, who sends the specimens, was a member. Mr. Gower will arrive here within a few days, and meanwhile the specimens will be kept on exhibition by the consignees. The following extracts from a letter received by Messrs. Rountree and McMullin, from Messrs. A. Pauly & Sons, dated San Diego, March 5, explain themselves. After speaking of the discovery of the mine, the writer says:

"The exhibitions of such an amount of rock here, bearing such evidence of wealth, has created a stampede for the locality of the discovery."

"At a meeting of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce it was unanimously voted to request A. Pauly & Sons to ship this ore to Messrs. Rountree & McMullin, San Francisco."

It is reported that since the discovery of the ore referred to, other leads have been discovered exceeding this in the richness of the ore. Doubtless there will be a rush to San Diego; but, as a merchant remarked yesterday, "Better have a rush anywhere than the present stagnation."

### Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

The Grand Duke Nicholas, of Russia, is to come of age shortly and take the prescribed oath. The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* gives three columns of programme of ceremonies for the occasion.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**Watches and Watch Cases—Stiffened** or "filled" gold cases vs. solid gold cases. It will be apparent to any person who will considerately examine a heavy solid gold watch case, that beyond or aside from the necessary thickness of gold for the engraving and engine turning, the large proportion of the precious metal remaining is really needed only as a stiffening to hold the engraved portion in place, and give it strength enough to enable it to resist pressure from without, by sudden knocks or falls, which would otherwise mutilate and mar the case and injure the movement. This large proportion of the gold adds greatly to the cost of a watch, while it is actually needless, so far as utility and beauty are concerned, as any one can testify who has observed old watches that have been many years in wear, the engine turning on which is worn smooth, while the works are often worn out entirely, or are so far beyond the watchmaker's skill as to be unreliable as time-keepers. [illegible]

[illegible]

The business office and salesroom of the firm is at No. 11 Maiden Lane, New York.—*Providence Journal.*

**The Ladies' Sorosis Club, of New York**, recently changed their discussions from woman's suffrage to Hair preparations and Pimple Banishers. [illegible]

**The Best and Original Tonic of Iron.**—Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya bark. [illegible] Made only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

**Cutaneous diseases cured by using** Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

**Paper Hangings and Window** shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

## MARRIED.

LYNCH—FARNHAM—In Chicago, March 14th, by the Rev. J. E. Roy, [illegible] Lynch and Arabella M. Farnham, all of San Francisco, Cal. No cards.

GRIFFIN—ALEXANDER—In Salt Lake City, by the Bishop Tuttle, of the Episcopal Church, [illegible] Griffin, of West Virginia, and Miss Eva Alexander, of Salt Lake City.

## DIED.

GOODMAN—On account of the severe storm, the funeral services of Mrs. Helen M. Goodman will be deferred until Thursday, at 10 a. m., at the residence of Mrs. C. A. Gregg, No. 18 South Halsted street.

MACOMB—Andrew J. Macomb, aged 36 years, at his residence, No. 12 Franklin street.

ELLIOT—In New York, March 15, Mrs. J. W. Elliot, only sister of Mrs. M. J. Palmer.

## AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALES,
BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AT THEIR SALESROOMS,
NOS. 5, 7, 9, & 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

**HARDWARE,**
Table Cutlery, Silver-Plated Ware, White Granite, Parian.
500 Cases Glassware,
On WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 9½ a. m.

**PEREMPTORY SALE.**
First-Class Clothing Stock, Cloths, Cassimeres, Furnishing Goods, Dry-Goods, Silks, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.
On Thursday, March 17, at 9½ o'clock a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
22, 24, & 26 RANDOLPH-ST.,
Will offer AT AUCTION, by Catalogue, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 9½ a. m.,
370 CASES
BOOTS AND SHOES.
OF ALL GRADES AND STYLES.
WOOL AND LIST CARPETS,
Mirrors, Sewing Machines, Gloves, and Hosiery, Linen Hdkfs., Notions, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, March 17, at 9½ a. m.
By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, & 26 Randolph-st.

By D. LONG & CO.
Regular Wednesday Sale
OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE,
[illegible]
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 10 a. m., at our Room, 64 South Wells-st. D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

BY EDWD. F. THOMAS & CO.
AUCTION SALE OF
HANDSOME FURNITURE,
[illegible]
EDWD. F. THOMAS & CO., Auct'rs.

By H. ALEXANDER & SONS.
[illegible]

## AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Third Night of the Popular Tragedian,
**MR. FRANK MAYO,**
Wednesday, the Beautiful Five-Act Play of
**INGOMAR, The Barbarian.**
Ingomar..................MR. FRANK MAYO.
Thursday—SCHILLER'S ROBBERS. Friday—Benefit of Mr. Mayo, HAMLET. Saturday—MAYO MATINEE.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.
FRANK E. AIKEN............Proprietor and Manager
This (Wednesday) evening, March 16, at 8 o'clock, and also at the Grand Matinee at 2½ o'clock, the last new sensation, the success of the season,
FROU FROU,
FROU FROU.
Mr. Frank E. Aiken as..........Henri.
Magnificent Appointments—Beautiful Scenery.
Thursday, March 17 (St. Patrick's Day), Grand Extra Matinee at 2½ o'clock—KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN; Or, ST. PATRICK'S EVE.

DEARBORN THEATRE.
**MANNING'S MINSTRELS.**
Unprecedented hit of the great equestrian melodramatic burlesque, with its magnificent new scenery, its indescribably laughable situations and effects, and its real, living, untamed steed, imported from Indiana expressly for this production.
**MAZEPPA;**
Or, The Fiery Untamed Steed of the Calumet.
First Week of the Wig-Makers.
The immensely popular SHOO FLY! SHOO FLY!

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS & CO.....................Managers.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
**MR. A. D. BRADLEY,**
Thursday Evening, March 17th.
John Dillon in Two Great Parts.
First time of H. J. Byron's Comedy-Drama in 3 acts,
WAR TO THE KNIFE.
John Blunt..............A. D. Bradley.
Widow Delacour..........Alice Holland.
TURN HIM OUT.
Nicodemus Nobbs..........Mr. John Dillon.
Mr. BRADLEY will also appear as the "GIRL OF THE PERIOD" and sing "CROSSING THE FERRY." To conclude with the screaming farce of the
MISSING BABY.
Jones, a Doting Father.........Mr. John Dillon.

FARWELL HALL.
THE BEAUTIFUL OPERETTA, ENTITLED
**LILY BELL,**
WILL BE PERFORMED AT FARWELL HALL ON
Friday Evening and Saturday Afternoon,
March 18 and 19, under the direction of Mr. E. E. WHITTEMORE, who will be assisted by some of the first amateur solo talent of the city, and a large chorus of young ladies selected expressly for the occasion. [illegible] Mrs. Geo. Mason; Lily Bell, Miss Emma Fowler; [illegible] Miss Maria F. Dye; Eudora, Miss May Parmenter. Professors N. Cawthorne and W. C. Coffin have kindly volunteered their services, and will perform the overture and accompaniments upon two grand pianos. Admittance, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra; to be had at Farwell Hall Ticket Office. Matinee tickets, 50 cents; children, half price; no reserved seats.
Performance Friday evening commences at 8 o'clock. Performance Saturday afternoon commences at 2:30 o'clock. Doors open at 2. Libretto of the Cantata can be had at Root & Cady's Music Store. Sale of tickets to commence Thursday morning.

FARWELL HALL.
**OLE BULL.**
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 21
Assisted by
Miss HATTIE SAFFORD, Soprano;
Mr. MACDONALD, Tenor.
Mr. EDWARD HOFFMAN, Pianist.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Sale will commence Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

FARWELL HALL.
THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1870.
**DR. R. H. GILBERT**
By invitation of the
**Academy of Sciences,**
Will lecture on "Pneumatic Railroads and Commercial Progress," illustrated with views of those in London and New York, aided by the Calcium light.
Tickets 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. To be had at FARWELL HALL OFFICE, Thursday, from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 to 6 p. m.

WEST SIDE RINK.
**Grand Skating Match**
for the Junior championship of the Northwest and a gold medal worth $25, Wednesday, March 16, 1870. Good ice, and good music.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

## TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES.

## WANTED—TO RENT

## PARTNERS WANTED.

## MACHINERY.

## PERSONAL.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

## TO LEASE.

## STRAYED OR STOLEN.

## CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NO. 480, one block east of Union Park, a 2-story and basement brick house with French roof. Lot 25x125 feet. Price $11,000. Terms—[illegible]

COTTAGE-PLACE—South of Thirty-first-st., two good 2-story and basement frame houses. [illegible] BAIRD & BRADLEY, Phoenix Building, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st., 25 feet front, one of the best building lots in the city. [illegible] SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—396 FEET RIVER FRONT BY 110 feet deep, on South Branch, adjoining Union Mill water on the south. [illegible] A. J. LATHAM, 20 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE 1172 STATE-st., near Twenty-fifth, [illegible] For terms call on the owner at 1033 State-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS—SIX PER CENT—Good lots on Twenty-third, Alexander, Bushnell, McGregor, Twenty-fifth, Kossuth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Arnold, Shurtleff-av., Butterfield, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, and Wentworth-av. Price low. Title perfect. A small payment down. Five years. Six per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. AND STATE-ST. lots at a bargain, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts. [illegible] J. ISAIAH WARREN, 136 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—UNION-ST., CORNER SIXTEENTH-st., 50x125 ft. [illegible] SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY, Lake-st., 40x160 ft., between LaSalle and Clark-sts., north front. [illegible] SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 262 NORTH Carpenter-st. Lot 25x110 feet. House has 10 rooms with all necessary improvements. Good barn, etc. Inquire at UNION REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 177 South Clark-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN NEAR JEFFERSON Park if taken at once. [illegible] WEIL BROTHERS, 126 Madison-st., Room 2 Major Block, upstairs.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION CAPITALISTS—SEVERAL pieces of improved business property, from $8,000 to $20,000, centrally located, paying 10 per cent clear. WEIL BROTHERS, 126 Madison-st., Room 2 Major Block, upstairs.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST.—A FRAME HOUSE of 8 rooms, and lot 25x100 feet, No. 285 Fulton-st., between Ann and Elizabeth. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—SANGAMON-ST.—TWO 2-STORY frame houses, brick basement of 11 rooms each, modern improvements, and lots, Nos. 122 and 124 South Sangamon-st., between Monroe and Adams. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS MARBLE front house of 14 rooms, and lot, with brick barn, east front, on Wabash-av., north of Fourteenth-st. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—A FRAME house of 7 rooms and lot 30 feet front, No. [illegible] West Lake-st., between Oakley and Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST. PROPERTY AT a great bargain. Two-story frame houses of 12 rooms each, and lots 25x125 feet, Nos. [illegible] West Adams-st., between Morgan and Aberdeen. Terms ¼ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS 11 AND 12, BLOCK 3, McPHERSON & Allerton's Addition, on South Halsted-st., [illegible] D. GOODWIN & CO., Room 10, Smith & Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD COTTAGE and barn on leased lot on Kankakee-av. GEO. H. HESS, 131 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NEW two-story and basement brick house of 11 rooms, modern improvements, and lots, with barn, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, BARN, AND LOT 24X120 on Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st. $4,800. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate Agent, 131 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—50X175 FEET ON State-st., between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth-sts., at low price. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL ONE HALF INTEREST in fifty acres joining the city to a good party cheap; easy terms; good for subdividing. Amount required to take hold with me, $4,000. Address A D, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ELSTON ROAD—9 LOTS ON ELSTON road, near Blackhawk-st. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON INDIANA-ST., BETWEEN Robey and Hoyne-sts. [illegible]

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

## FINANCIAL.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

## BOARD WANTED.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

## INSTRUCTION.

## HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FOR MISSISSIPPI—30 FAMILIES and 50 farm hands. English, Scotch, German and Scandinavians. Share or wages. Transportation furnished. Apply at 14 North Clark and 69 Sherman-st.

WANTED—10 GERMANS, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, or Scandinavians, to leave to-night for Tennessee. Everything furnished. High, rolling country. Delightful climate. Transportation furnished. Apply at 14 North Clark and 69 Sherman-st.

WANTED—GROCERY CLERK, DRIVER, 20 railroad laborers for Illinois, [illegible] at EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 160 East Washington-st., Room 28.

WANTED—A CLERK, DRIVER, BARTENDER, [illegible]

WANTED—THIS DAY, 100 SCOTCH, ENGLISH, Germans and Scandinavians to go South. The best of wages paid. [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AUCTIONEERS TO TRAVEL AND sell at farm sales. [illegible] Address A D C, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIVE BUSINESS MAN TO TRAVEL and sell one of the best selling articles in the market. Every family needs it. [illegible] C. V. PATRICK, Colchester, Ill.

WANTED—SALESMEN WHO HAVE BEEN humbugged by worthless goods to call on EBBESON, BARRETT & CO., bookbinders, 127 South Clark-st. [illegible] It pays.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED AND THOROUGH experienced salesmen. Permanent employment, with reasonable salaries to the right men. C. R. ORVIS, 133 and 135 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, who understands English and German correspondence perfectly, and possesses first-class references. Apply by mail only to Mr. KRONBERG, 131 Lake-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT, who has a little capital to invest in the business. Good salary; everything safe, pleasant, profitable, and secure. RESPONSIBLE, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A BARBER AT ALF. COLWELL'S, 52 Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHOE-FITTER and paster, at 128 Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A RELIABLE, steady, first-class horseshoer. Steady work for one or more years for a steady, sober man. DANIEL STRUBLE, Naperville, Ill.

WANTED—A THOROUGH AND RELIABLE architectural draughtsman; one who is sober, and familiar with first-class work. [illegible] ROBERTS, 3 Washington-st.

WANTED—WATCHMAKERS AND PIVOTERS, first-class workmen on expert pivoting, and jewelers. Apply to UNITED STATES WATCH CO., Marion, N. J., or GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

WANTED—3 GOOD ENGRAVERS ON WOOD. Steady work guaranteed. Address, with proofs of work, immediately, JOHN H. BOGART, 128 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, O.

Coachmen, &c.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES and do general work around house. Married man without children. House to live in. Call at 146 Kinzie-st., or 107 Loomis-st., with reference. F. HICKOCK.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TO-DAY—5 SEWING GIRLS, 1 dining-room girl to go to Dubuque, Iowa, 3 chambermaids, 1 nurse girl, 7 girls for general housework, 1 cook, 4 lady clerks wanted in a few days. 182 Madison-st., Room 13.

Seamstresses, &c.

WANTED—FUR SEWERS. 31 WEST LAKE-st., third floor.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, WITH GOOD references, to take charge of a first-class hotel. Inquire at Mrs. MARX'S City Intelligence Office, 18 Monroe-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, including cooking. Apply at 97 Oak-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS—ONE TO cook, wash and iron, and a young girl to do second work and take care of children. German, Norwegian or Swede preferred. Apply at 131 Ohio-st., between Rush and Pine.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply early at 644 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron in a large family. Must thoroughly understand her business; a good manager; neat and tidy. To such an one liberal wages will be paid. Call at 899 Michigan-av. S. O. C.

WANTED—AT THE MAULTON HOUSE, 9 and 24 North Wells-st., several good girls for dining-room and chamber work, and a girl to wash dishes and assist in the kitchen. Apply for two days.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS. UNEXCEPTIONABLE references required. Apply, for two days, at No. 327 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY AT 89 State-st.

WANTED—A MEAT AND PASTRY COOK, AT the [illegible] 54 and 56 Sherman-st.

WANTED—AT 89 VANBUREN-ST., A GOOD cook. Liberal wages to a competent person. References required.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

## AGENTS WANTED.

## WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## FOR SALE.

# WASHINGTON.

## Senator Revels' Speech on the Georgia Bill.

## Passage of the Deficiency Bill in the House.

## House Debate on the Tariff Bill.

## Majority and Minority Report on the Case of Butler, of Tennessee.

## The President Preparing a Message on Tennessee Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TENNESSEE.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The President is preparing a message upon Tennessee affairs, which he will send to Congress in a day or so. It is based upon a formal call made by Governor Senter for military aid. The Governor sets forth in his communication to the President that the last Legislature deprived him of all power to protect citizens of the State, and that in consequence lawlessness, bordering on insurrection, prevails in various counties. He therefore asks the President to send troops to aid him in maintaining the peace. The President will send this request to Congress, with his views upon the general subject. His message will be referred to the Reconstruction Committee in the House. In expectation of this message and accompanying papers, General Butler has prepared a measure embodying his views of the proper manner of meeting the case.

FIRST SPEECH OF SENATOR REVELS.

The expected speech of Senator Revels drew a great concourse of people to the Senate wing today. Though the House was quite busy at the time he spoke, quite a large delegation of members were on the floor of the Senate. The galleries were full in every part, and the audience was of the most respectable character. Revels was the first to speak. He read from manuscript, but was quite easy and natural in his delivery. Few men could have appeared less embarrassed under similar circumstances. The Senate, with the exception of one or two Democrats, paid most unusual attention throughout. The speech occupied thirty minutes, and at its close nearly every Republican in the Chamber congratulated him warmly. Senator Morton followed, and prefaced his remarks by alluding to the gain the country had made in patriotism by exchanging Jefferson Davis for Mr. Revels.

CUBA.

The report has again been started that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs has agreed to report in favor of recognizing insurgents. There is not even a plausible foundation for this. Of the ten members of the committee, only four have expressed themselves definitely on the subject, and these are equally divided, two being for belligerency and two against, while the rest have not fully made up their minds as to the right of our government to interfere. It is known that several of them think such a step would be impolitic in the extreme, so that, unless a marked change in the aspect of affairs takes place, there is little probability of a recommendation from this committee to accord them belligerent rights.

THE CADETSHIP TRAFFIC.

The House Military Committee had a four hours' session to-day. It was found very difficult to agree on the Butler case. Four members were unwilling to recommend censure alone, and so had united in a separate report of expulsion. After a long debate a single brief presentation of the facts was agreed to by both parties, to which four members united in adding a resolution of censure, and four a resolution of expulsion. Messrs. Logan, Cobb, Morgan, and Slocum were for expulsion, while Slaughter, Negley, Packard, and Asper favored censure only. There was an effort made to secure a report without the presentation of the testimony, but the majority stood firm for its presentation. The statement finally submitted by Mr. Butler for presentation is entirely different from the one first made to the committee. He had obtained leave to take the first away for correction, [illegible]

[illegible]

## FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

[illegible]